

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 50

JULY 16, 1936

No. 20

331,430 Spooler Spindles
and 3,118 Warpers

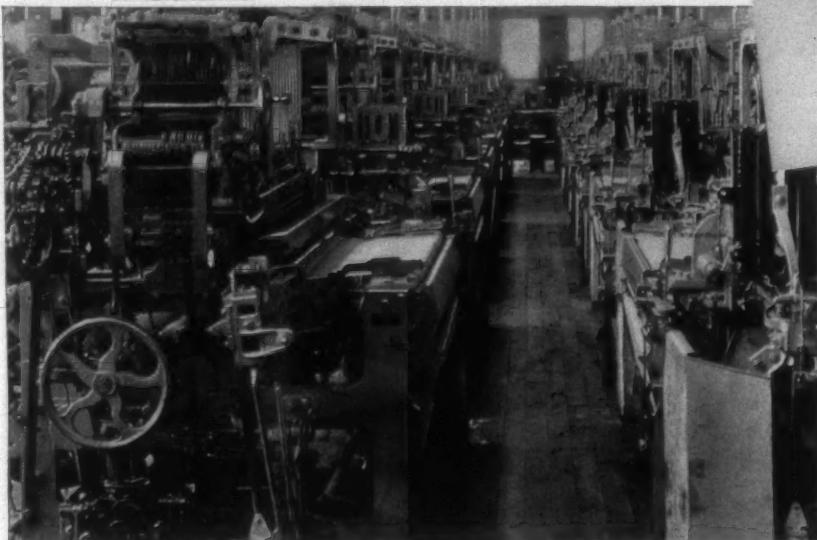
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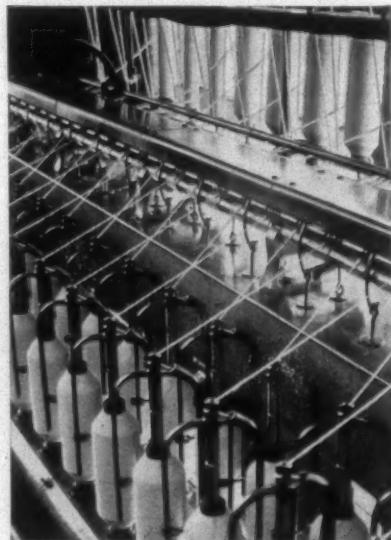
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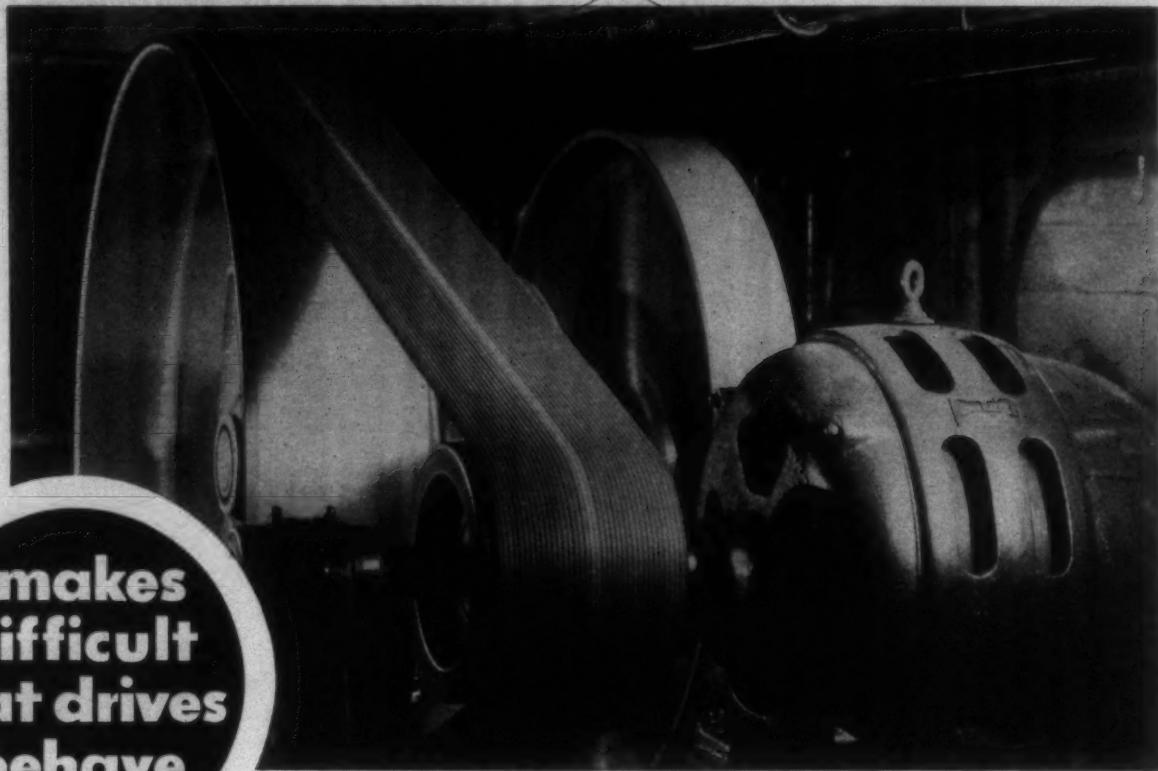


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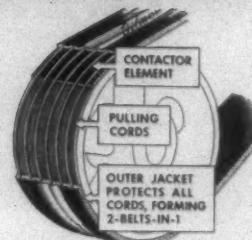
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flat drives
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THIS flat drive is in the plant of D. L. Clark Co., Pittsburgh, makers of the famous Clark Candy Bar. It operates a 12" x 12" Ingersoll-Rand compressor from a 75 h. p. 1160 R.P.M. motor. No place for a "lily-livered" belt . . . but just the job for Kable Kord. The 12" x 25' 4" heavy Kable Kord Endless Belt was installed in 1934, and a recent report from its owners reads: "We are more than pleased with Kable Kord. Ever since its installation, it has been turning in a perfect performance."

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SPECIALISTS IN QUALITY BELTS SINCE 1903

Though they cost no more to buy than other types of roll covering—



PRICES of other types of roll covering vary slightly, but on the average they cost the same as cork. But from the very first day you install Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots on your rolls, you enjoy savings that mean money to you. Mill owners report that over a period of time, these cots actually *cut roll costs as much as 50 per cent!*

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots are tailor-made at the factory to

fit each mill's rolls, thus eliminating at the start the most expensive part of covering a roll. Quickly assembled and buffed to a fine finish, they present an ideal spinning surface—resilient, constant in density, true and concentric.

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Consider these money-saving advantages of cork! And remember, too, that with these new *Extra Cushion* Cork Cots, you can spin a stronger, more uniform yarn with less end breakage. Let us send you detailed information and samples of these cork cots, also typical examples of cork's economy. Write Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Division, 921 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pa.



ARMSTRONG'S *Extra cushion* **SEAMLESS CORK COTS**
for spinning and card room rolls

ARMSTRONG HAS MADE CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 50—No. 20

JULY 16, 1936

Monthly Cotton Goods Market Review

Much Improvement Noted in Recent Weeks

By Prince M. Carlisle

THE sustained advancing trend in all lines of cotton goods and the continued heavy business has put mills in the strongest position since the pre-NRA boom of 1933, in the belief of New York merchants, and for this reason they expect the improvement to hold well into the Fall.

Mills making print cloths have from 3½ to 12 weeks of production sold ahead, these figures representing the difference between unfilled orders and stocks. The 12 weeks backlog refers to so-called specialty print cloths, and includes various fabrics made from print cloth yarns for industrial uses. On standard print cloths, a check of the industry on the average shows that the figure arrived at by deducting total stocks from total unfilled orders is equal to about 3½ times actual current weekly production.

PRINT CLOTH PRICES ADVANCE

Prices of print cloths have gained about 3 cents a pound from the low point of the late Spring. Merchants in New York generally look for a further advance of a cent a pound—equal to ¼c a yard on the standard 80 squares.

Several aspects of the print cloth situation show deviations from the usual experience of this market. For one thing, the early Spring buying movement simply failed to materialize, largely because of tax uncertainties and other confusing elements. For another, the normal fall covering movement which usually begins about the middle of July has now been under way for about seven weeks. Last year, the fall covering movement carried well into November, and was halted by the Supreme Court hearings on AAA which finally resulted in outlawing of the processing taxes on January 6th. This year, it may well carry through the end of the year, and it is entirely probable that the industry may make sufficient profit in the last half of the year to make up for the heavy losses sustained in the first five months.

WHOLE MARKET BETTER

The improvement has carried through the entire market. The print cloth situation is reviewed above in more detail than is possible in other divisions, since a good deal more information gets circulated about print cloths. It is apparent, however, that narrow sheetings are in an unusually strong position. It will be recalled that sheetings did not suffer the extreme declines that print cloths

did, largely because of more rapid reflection of lessened demand in curtailment of production. Many sheeting styles cannot be bought for spot shipment, and others are very strongly sold. Some increases in production are being made, and late July deliveries are now more freely offered than they were some weeks ago. This results from increased production started about the first of the month or a little earlier, the goods from these looms becoming available at about the end of the month.

Heavier gray goods are also strong, although this results largely from numerous instances where mills had discontinued production when demand was light. Price increases per yard have been sharper because of the greater weight involved, but poundage improvement has not been as sharp as in print cloths. Here again the explanation is that print cloths has suffered sharper declines than other goods.

Fine gray goods mills are going through a difficult period. The Spring merchandising job on these goods was more satisfactory than in years, and mills at the close of the Spring season found themselves with negligible carryovers. Buying of future deliveries got under way about three weeks ago when one or two large factors booked a good deal of business at sharp declines and promptly raised their quotations. Some buyers were able to follow this up by picking up futures in other sources at prices close to the lows, but prices have since firmed and are now in a very strong position. Combed goods have been helped by the influence of an unusually high basis for long staple cotton in grades suitable for fine goods production. There was talk in New Bedford this week of curtailment of production, not by reason of lack of demand, but in order to conserve available stocks of suitable cotton.

FINISHED GOODS

Finished goods lines have been slow in reflecting higher gray cloth values, although there have been some increases. Percales are moving upward. Finished broadcloths, both whites, solid colors and printed numbers, have been advanced moderately. Wash goods generally are in a firm position and prices are strong. The growing tightness of the delivery situation is likely to produce more advances, although converters are now coming through with their usual complaints that prices are get-

(Continued on Page 32)

And Now, Colored Rayons

A WORLD without color is a world without joy." It has always been the craftsman's aim to reproduce in his dress and furnishings the colors of nature. The textile range of colors has gradually increased until today almost every hue and shade can be obtained in fabrics, whether as solid-colored fabrics or fabrics in which the pattern is produced by the introduction of several colors. The introduction of rayon widened the color field enormously on account of its luster and because a wide variety of new types of fabric can now be produced from these materials. Their success has been rapid. Almost innumerable obstacles which might have been expected to prevent success have been overcome. If one talks of difficulties inherent in the production of such a yarn which have not yet been entirely overcome, they are not of the same order and experience and science can be relied on to solve the problems. Up to the present time rayon yarns have been produced almost entirely in an ivory white color and dyed in subsequent processes either before or after weaving or knitting. Most fabrics are made from the ivory yarn and then piece-dyed. It is only possible to obtain really solid colors with one type of yarn, but two-color effects are obtained by cross-dyeing a combination of acetate and viscose rayon yarns. When fabrics such as check taffetas, tie-cloths and furnishings are required, then the yarn has usually to be dyed before weaving, as in other color-woven fabrics of silk, cotton, wool or linen. However, dyeing rayon in the hank, warp, or cheese is not so easy as in other materials.

Any variation in the ripening of viscose in the coagulating conditions, in desulphurizing, chloring, soaping, etc., can produce defects which are not noticeable until after the fabric has been finished. The result is the appearance of barred dyeings, stains and other faults which are the despair of the manufacturer, the chagrin of the buyer, and the debasement of the reputation of all rayon. The fear of complaints and claims is ever present in the minds of all who handle the materials.

For fabrics woven in the colored state the yarn has until recently been dyed in the hank, but only the dyer realizes the efforts necessary to obtain shades free from bars and to satisfy the demands of the trade. Because of the varying conditions of manufacture even in the same works, different batches of yarn have varying dye affinities, which result in different shades. The dyer must therefore alter his dyeing recipes in order to obtain satisfactory results, and even at the end he has to sort the hanks according to shade. It is practically impossible to be certain of exact matchings of shades between two different lots without being obliged to re-dye part or all the yarn. Unfortunately, the longer the dyeing operation is prolonged in order to obtain a reasonable degree of accuracy, the more the material suffers.

Winding becomes more difficult and costly because of the matting of the threads which causes knots and broken

filaments, resulting in bad weaving and a faulty appearance of the finished cloth. Even where the winding is fairly satisfactory further trouble may be expected owing to the dye coating the yarn and preventing perfect penetration of the size material which is necessary for weaving. If the dyeing process could be avoided it is evident that it would be easier to preserve the cleanliness and regularity characteristics established by the spinner and to diminish accordingly the percentage of damage and "seconds."

It is true that yarn dyeing has been replaced more and more by piece dyeing without running the same risks as are incurred by treatment in the hank, but unfortunately there is the greater risk of barred dyeings and insufficient penetration of the dyestuffs as the faults cannot possibly be noticed until the cloth is finished. Even though the dyeing may be "topped," the fault appears after washing and the material is flattened by the very disagreeable grey shade due to the optical effect of the mixtures of white coming from the inner fibers, which are insufficiently dyed, with the fully dyed surface fibers.

The ideal solution is to produce the yarn in the colored state. This has occupied the minds of the chemists for several years, and even as long ago as 1922 patents were taken out for the production of rayon dyed in the viscose mass before spinning. These patents foresaw the incorporation of the vatcolors in suspension or in a reduced state with the alkaline viscose mass which would act as a reducing agent and maintain the vat colors in the reduced state; that is, in solution. As soon as the viscose passed in the strongly acid coagulation bath—which neutralizes the alkali, destroys the reducing agent, and regenerates the cellulose—the leuco dyestuff solution contained in it would be oxidized normally, either by the action of the air or by means of a special oxidizing bath, and the vat color reprecipitated in a very fine condition throughout the fiber. In this way a fast coloration of the thread would be obtained which would be independent of the conditions of manufacture and which therefore possessed the desired levelness.

Unfortunately, the great instability of the leuco vat colors has not permitted these processes to produce the desired improvements. Premature precipitation of oxidized dyestuff in the body of the viscose mass, the obstruction of spinnerettes and the soiling of the pipe lines which results from this, the difficulty of obtaining a perfectly homogeneous solution of leucos throughout the mass and the lower degree of levelness which brings this about, have resulted in the abandoning of these methods.

In order to avoid the inconveniences mentioned above, it is necessary to be able to incorporate in the viscose mass dyestuffs possessing the same properties as the vat colors as regards fastness and brightness, and the same resistance as these to chemical actions which are developed in the mass on the one hand, and in the operations in the production of viscose thread on the other hand,

but which are endowed as well with good solubility and perfect stability. The well-known Indigosol dyestuffs fulfill these conditions.

The Indigosols, patented by Duran and Huguenin, S. A., Basle, are sulphuric ester salts of the leucos of vat dyestuffs. They are perfectly soluble in water and stable to the air, to alkalies, and even—to a certain degree—to acids. They are not altered by reducing agents or by oxidizing agents in alkaline or neutral medium. On the other hand, under the simultaneous action of strong acid and an oxidizing agent, they regenerate instantly the vat dyestuffs from which they are derived. As they possess these properties, the Indigosols are perfectly suited to the dyeing of viscose in the mass. The use of these Indigosols is incorporated in the "Henry Dosne" process (B. P. No. 403,049), which is now being successfully worked on a large scale.

The principles of this process are as follows: An aqueous solution of an Indigosol (or a mixture of several Indigosols) is intimately mixed with the viscose mass. Spinning is carried out as usual. The Indigosol remains perfectly dissolved in the coagulated thread and does not bleed into the spinning bath. The bobbins or cakes of viscose thread are afterwards treated—either as such or after winding into hanks—in a bath containing an acid and an oxidizing agent. The Indigosol is transformed into the corresponding vat dyestuff and in this way the shade is developed. The thread is fashed, desulphurized, chlored as usual, and submitted to the other necessary finishing operations. The colored thread thus obtained possesses all the qualities of white viscose, from the points of view of appearance, handle and quality. The coloration of the thread is perfect as it is dyed through and through, and not superficially as may often be the case with ordinary dyeing.

Colored yarn produced by this process is fast to light, washing, bleaching, perspiration and hot ironing, so that it can be incorporated in every type of fabric. The technical advantages of the method compared with dyeing the viscose mass by means of vat, sulphur, and pigment colors are: (1) Perfect solubility of the Indigosols in the mass giving, after oxidation, dyeings which are perfectly level and homogeneous throughout the thread. Colored particles are not discernible even by the microscope. (2) Absolute stability of the Indigosols dissolved in the viscose mass. Premature oxidation being impossible, the risks of obstruction of the spinnerettes and the dirtying of the pine lines are excluded. Viscose which contains an Indigosol is spun in the same way as white silk, and the cleansing of the apparatus is carried out as easily as with ordinary viscose. (3) Light shades down to the very palest tints can be obtained with the same facility as medium and heavy shades. All shades possess perfect levelness and homogeneity.

A comparison with ordinary dyeing processes is best tabulated for the sake of brevity.

(1) Elimination of preliminary operations necessary in yarn dyeing, such as reeling into hanks or on cross-wound spools, and of the actual dyeing process and drying, resulting in considerable economy.

(2) Avoiding loss or damage due to the manipula-

tion in dyeing, which is very important in the case of fine filament yarns.

(3) Complete utilization of the dyestuff, all the coloring matter used being incorporated in the viscose. In ordinary dyeing there is usually unavoidable waste of much dyestuff, especially in the stronger shades.

(4) Avoidance of irregularity or patchiness of dyeing due to the well-known variations arising in manufacture. These variations, which modify the affinity of the fiber for dyestuff, have no influence in the Dosne process where the dyestuff is already in the fiber. The differences of yield and of the shade obtained from the same recipe in ordinary dyeing for different parcels of viscose are eliminated, so that there is exact matching from one time to another.

(5) Perfect penetration of the vat dyestuff.

(6) Thread dyed in the mass is only dried once, as is the case with white viscose, while thread dyed according to the ordinary processes has to undergo extra drying, which can be injurious.

(7) The viscose colored threads possess the qualities of white silk, which is not usually the case for thread dyed by ordinary processes.

(8) Delustered silks can be dyed in the mass without any difficulty, while the difficulties met with in dyeing these by ordinary methods are well known.

(9) The method leads to a reliable and useful standardization of shades from the lightest to the heaviest.

(10) The possibility of obtaining, by the mixing of different colored threads, fancy yarns which it is not possible to produce otherwise.

These are the points in favor of colored rayon, and now that the difficulties have been overcome, they can be judged to be of great weight. There are economic advantages, and the technical advantages of improved quality. The single-colored fabrics made from the materials show a degree of regularity that cannot be approached by piece-dyeing. The use of colored rayons by this or other processes will also facilitate the weaving of rayon colored goods. The development is expected to be rapid.—*The Textile Manufacturer*.

Fall Hosiery Colors

The regular edition of the 1936 Fall Hosiery Card has been released to members of the Textile Color Card Association, it was announced. This card, which portrays ten colors, is issued by the color organization in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Following the format of last season, the colors are shown on flesh-colored horizontal tabs having three layers of silk hosiery material. For merchandising purposes, a description and full co-ordination notes are printed below each color, indicating the proper tie-up of the hosiery shades with the outstanding new color movement in Fall costumes and shoes.

As previously announced when the confidential advance hosiery card was issued several weeks ago, the ten Fall hosiery colors are: Burnt Ochre, Burnt Copper, Leather Tan, Cinnamon Brown, Cafe Clair, Tailleur Brown, Debonair, Jaunty, Saunter, Smokestone.

Textile Drying Apparatus

By James T. Hunter

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN AND OPERATION

ALLIED to the important question being investigated, to-wit, temperatures and their effects upon fibres, possibly of equal interest to you will be a brief consideration of the problem of drying, both from the point of view of the builder of the apparatus and from that of the manufacturer of textiles.

Drying is one of the most important but, sad to relate, neglected operations of textile manufacture. The old adage, "Every man to his trade," applies to the builders of dryers, as it is rather beyond their scope to attempt any specialization in the effects of drying all the various stocks and fabrics to be handled. Drying tests on various samples, both raw stock and fabrics, can be made to determine required air velocities, temperature ranges, steam consumption and rate of production. Further study of fibre reaction, such as tendering, weakening, harshness, etc., is a problem for the chemical laboratory.

Certain engineering data are used in connection with the design of drying apparatus. There is neither the time nor, perhaps, the necessity of being super-technical in covering that subject, and certainly you do not wish to have an excess of theoretical dissertation about drying phenomena. That portion of the subject is, by itself, sufficiently dry to omit.

However, entering into the building of textile drying apparatus is a study and knowledge of physical laws, of the fundamental principles of drying, and the basic elements of machine design. These factors, as related to and supported by practical experience, both mechanically and physically, of drying requirements and repetitive performance, comprise the basis for facts to be presented to you and will illustrate the marked improvement in the construction and operation of modern drying equipment.

In the field of textile drying, considerable progress and development has resulted in improvement, both in design and performance. The old days of building a box, installing a heater and providing mechanical conveyance of material have been superseded by greatly increased economies in operation and nearly incomparable improvements in design. No claim is made for perfection, but it may be stated with modesty that we are rapidly approaching a standard of efficiency in drying which compares favorably with other manufacturing processes.

PRINCIPLES OF DRYING

Drying of textiles is accomplished under atmospheric pressures by means of circulating radiant heat, by induction, and by forced evaporation. Air, unless heated, does not dry. It is merely a conveyor or agent for transmission of the necessary heat; first, by forced draft and filtration to and through the material to be dried, original drying assistance automatically taking place due to the hygro-

scopic characteristics of the fibres having a normal (or individual) rate of natural diffusion. This action is further stimulated by air velocities through the material, and increasing temperatures setting up pressure differentials in the material, establishing enforced diffusion, which, together with the natural capillary action, present free moisture for evaporation which is then mechanically exhausted.

Before the material to be dried enters the drying apparatus, as much free moisture as possible should be removed by mechanical means; that is, extracted by vacuum, by centrifugal extractors or by squeeze rolls. Surprising as it may seem, it has been experienced on some installations that the mill expected that the material would be delivered to the dryer wringing wet, 100% or more moisture content. The moisture content should not exceed, if possible, 60% dry basis, and the cost of mechanical extraction is far less than the expense of boiler power to do the same work. The amount of moisture in the material is best figured on a percentage of its dry weight. The bone-dry weight is a definite quantity and is preferred, because percentages on original wet weight are variable quantities due to losses through evaporation.

Problematical in the mechanics of drying is the degree of saturation to be attained before exhausting, commensurate with heat economy and rate of production. This feature is well regulated in modern dryers, together with increased efficiency of air circulation. Improved insulation has reduced heat losses. Higher temperatures have been safely used subject to controlled air velocities with no added power consumption, all of which has speeded up production without damage to material and accomplished a reduced drying cost.

Textile materials should be dried in motion. When drying fibres in a fixed position and not being subjected to passing air currents or filtration, the high external temperature and lowered relative humidity would form a dry surface seal, in which case excessive internal heat would be detrimental to the fibres. A positive temperature variable should exist between that inside the material and at the surface. This is a problem to be considered by textile chemists and upon its analysis depend the limits of drying so far as preservation of the strength of fibres is concerned.

Heat transmission increases with the difference in the temperature existing between the heating medium and the material being dried. The highest temperature the material can physically and chemically withstand determines the minimum drying time, and the relative rate of evaporation is regulated up to the limit of the drying speed of the material, upon which depends the final ratio of production and the efficiency of the drying apparatus.

*Paper presented at the recent Conference on Textile Drying, sponsored by the U. S. Institute for Textile Research.

(Continued on Page 12)

APPLY THIS "Acid Test" TO YOUR
PACKAGE DYED YARN

Package dyeing was invented primarily to reduce costs in the mill and any package dyeing system that will not do this to a marked degree has little excuse for existence.

This statement holds true even though more even dyeing is an additional advantage of some types of package dyeing. In other words more even dyeing is usually found ONLY when that particular package dyeing system is also capable of making important reductions in winding costs. The reasons for this are as follows:—

Even dyeing is due to uniform density from package to package. Uniform density from package to package is practical only with the Franklin Process type of package dyeing, where a spring tube is used and where packages are loaded in vertical columns. The spring tubes permit soft packages to compress more than hard packages. Columns of uniform density result and uniform penetration of the dye liquor naturally follows.

Since uniform penetration is practically assured in advance, Franklin Packages are usually wound harder in the first place than other types of packages. Furthermore compression in the dyeing machine makes them still harder after dyeing with nicely squared corners. This firm, square cornered package is an ideal winding supply either for rotating or everend delivery.

To prove this to your own satisfaction apply the "acid test" to Franklin Packages. Use them for overend high speed warping. Franklin Packages, without rewinding or "doctoring" of any kind, will deliver even fine single yarns overend in a high speed creel at approximately 300 yards per minute, with scarcely a hitch or break and right down to the core (no waste).

Many mills have already discovered this to their profit. For instance one small operator reports that he is able to produce six bleached yarn warps from Franklin Packages in a magazine creel as against three warps from long chains in a beaming machine. Furthermore the creel warps are more uniform in tension and have more yardage on the same flange diameter.

Such is Franklin Process Performance, and . . .

**PERFORMANCE (not price)
DETERMINES VALUE**

If you wish to apply the "acid test" to Franklin Packages write us for instructions.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

ESTABLISHED
1910



Pioneers in Package Dyeing

Natural Yarns

Colored Yarns

Glazed Yarns

Custom Yarn Dyeing

Dyeing and Processing Machines

PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE • CHATTANOOGA • N. Y. REPRESENTATIVE, 40 WORTH ST.

Fall Buying in Textile Industry Makes Early Appearance

The textile industry of the United States turned the half year with operations on an active scale, both as to consumption and production, according to the current issue of the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Some advanced buying for Fall consumption has already made its appearance in anticipation of further price increases, especially in cotton and rayon, but in the opinion of the *Organon*, such current buying is not believed to be of sufficient importance to cause a corresponding drop in purchases for the Fall season later on this Summer.

An unusually interesting situation prevails in the rayon industry, according to the paper, and there is a possibility of a shortage of yarn existing in the Autumn. Daily average deliveries of non-acetate rayon yarn to domestic mills during June as measured by the *Organon's* regular index of 498 represented an advance of 16% over the May index of 428. This increase from May to June was contra-seasonal and accounted for an exceptionally sharp advance in the seasonally adjusted deliveries index to a new all-time high level.

Stocks of non-acetate yarn held by producers on June 30th amounted to a 1.0 month's supply based on average shipments during the past twelve months. With the exception of the unusual 1933 period, the industry has never approached its large Fall selling season with stocks as small as they are at the present time. With consumption exceeding the present increased output and with reserve stocks as low as at present, the *Organon* believes a Fall rayon yarn shortage is indicated as a probability.

With respect to consumption, the paper states that the continuing balance of rayon takings as between the various trades, is indicative of the uniformly healthy demand situation existing for rayon today.

Recent substantial increases of rayon hosiery imports from Japan present a problem on which the *Organon* believes the industry should be informed. Imports of "cotton hosiery" from Japan alone amounted to 644,000 dozen pairs with an average value of 35 cents per dozen pairs in 1935, and in the first five months of 1936 alone amounted to 695,000 dozen pairs at an average invoice value of 30 cents per dozen pairs.

"Off-hand," states the *Organon*, "this would seem like a headache for the cotton hosiery knitters, but further examination reveals that the great bulk of this "cotton hosiery" has a boot of rayon plated over cotton, and the usual cotton top, heel and toe. With rayon relatively cheap and cotton relatively expensive in Japan, the fiber content of chief value in this hose therefore is cotton. But the appearance and quality of this Japanese product place it in the most direct retail competition with the inexpensive, all-rayon half-hose as made by American manufacturers.

"The above data show that the Japanese technique in sending goods into this country is to flood the market with low-price merchandise in a very short time. Witness the effects of this practice, ranging from the old case of

rayon pedaline braids where the domestic industry was completely ruined, down to the most recent cases of rayon staple fiber and rayon hosiery.

National Textile Technical Conference On Rayon To Be Held

National Textile Technical Conference in Washington, D. C., next May is being planned under the co-sponsorship of the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United States Institute for Textile Research, Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Representatives of those associations held a meeting on June 15th in New York at the call of C. H. Ramsey, chairman of the A. S. M. E. Textile Division, and decided to recommend joint sponsoring of the conference. A two-day session is planned next May for the discussion of technical developments in the manufacture and processing of rayon and acetate yarns and fabrics. The tentative program calls for the presentation of papers on the following subjects: Air Conditioning in the Manufacture of Synthetic-Fiber Fabrics; Warp Sizing of Rayon and Acetate Yarns; Processing of Rayon and Acetate—including Soaking of Rayon Crepes and Gray Embossing, Dyeing, and Finishing of Rayons and Acetates; Testing of Rayon and Acetate Yarns and Fabrics; Corrosion of Rayon Equipment; Manufacture and Utilization of Staple Fibers. Attending the organization meeting were Prof. Louis A. Olney, Lowell Textile Institute, and B. L. Hathorne, consulting chemist, New York, representing the A. A. T. C. C.; Dr. H. D. W. Smith, A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., and P. A. Johnson, Aspinook Co., representing U. S. Institute; Dr. W. Bonnet, Viscose Co., and Ephraim Freedman, R. H. Macy & Co., representing Committee D-13; C. H. Ramsey, Morrison Machine Co., and Mark Golrick, Dutchess Bleachery, representing Textile Division A. S. M. E.; P. T. Wetter, staff member A. S. M. E.; and W. W. Chase, *Textile World*.

Mr. Ramsey, in calling the representatives together, stated: "There is an evident need for a National Textile Technical Conference and it is potentially of great importance to the textile industry. Such a conference will bring together engineers, chemists, and other groups of technicians. If this first conference is as successful and productive as is anticipated, it may prove to be the forerunner of a series of annual technical meetings of a similar nature for the discussion of other textile problems. A National Conference of this type cannot, of course, take the place of the regular meetings of the co-sponsoring organization but it can serve as a useful supplement to them and become a clearing house for the exchange of ideas between all those who are contributing to the technical advancement of the textile industry. Here the research chemist, the physicist, the dyer, the plant engineer, the chemical manufacturer, and the machine builder can gather—say once a year—on common ground to exchange information on what they are doing to improve the quality of textiles and lower their cost of production. The importance of such an inter-exchange of ideas between the mill technician and the research worker, for example, cannot be overestimated."

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Textile Drying Apparatus

(Continued from Page 8)

With particular regard to wool, there are several safety factors throughout the stages of drying. It appears to be nature's protection. It is a generally accepted theory that water is absorbed physically by wool, not combined chemically. Water of hydration, the term applying to the natural moisture regain, is rapidly built up, only slight variations existing, depending upon any differences in relative humidities. This flexibility of wool fibres undoubtedly provides considerable protection for its elasticity and tensile strength, and probably accounts for the safety in piece -carbonizing where fabrics have been passed through the baking section at temperatures of 280° F. and higher.

Of special importance in preserving a degree of moisture content during the operation of drying wool is to preserve its felting properties. The center portion of a wool fibre, the cortex, is a cellular structure of individual cells which are united by a continuous cementing material. If this is broken down, that is, subjected to any chemical change, all subsequent operations are affected, and particularly will it be evident in the fulling; not because the epidermal scale layer is damaged, therefore reducing the physical interlocking properties of adjacent scales, which was the old theory about the melting activities of wool, but rather because of the chemical disintegration of the mucilaginous affinities of the fibres, which the microscope has disclosed as being the felting agent produced by the introduction of moisture, heat and friction. This statement is offered as a possible item of interest for the Research Institute to investigate.

Maximum temperatures of 265° F. to 270° F. have been used without injury to fibres with controlled apportionment, by means of zoning, affording temperature reduction in direct ratio to drying increase. The danger point is approached when the material becomes dried to about 10% moisture content. As the material (stock of cloth) is passed through the dryer with increasing stages of dryness, less heat is (and should be) applied. Excessive surface (outside of fibre) drying or contact with any heated metallic part of the dryer is the cause of physical degrading. So long as vaporization does not over-exceed diffusion and there is even a minimum of moisture present, there will be a protective, resisting film. From about 5% to bone-dry is the line of demarcation between safety and weakened, brittle stock, or tendered fabrics.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

From the textile manufacturer's point of view, drying apparatus must be of practical value. This depends upon its productive economy, economies of heat and power consumption, minimum maintenance expense, all proportionate to the drying rate, that is, the final output of the apparatus.

Improvement in air circulation is obtained from the use in modern dryers of fans of the centrifugal type. They are distinguished from the disc or propeller an by the fact that they are capable of operating against high static pressures. Allied with this factor is the proper design of housing for controlling heat losses through leakage and to provide for the intake of the proper

amount of makeup air. These factors have a considerable influence in the economy of steam consumption. A uniform supply of heat must be maintained so that evaporation will occur under a constant temperature which varies according to the material being dried, the type of apparatus, the circulating system and the arrangement and efficiency of the heating elements.

The heating coils should be located away from the material and preferably be made of copper because of its high conductivity and radiant capacity. It is now possible to heat up dryers to full temperature range and cool them down again within the space of a few minutes. They are very susceptible to accurate temperature control, and now incorporated in the design of modern dryers is the feature of temperature zoning.

Changes in the construction of dryers have brought about a lighter but stronger apparatus. In modern tenter dryers, no heat is directly radiated onto the cloth as formerly when the coils were located between the runs of cloth. The new improvements have reduced to a minimum shady goods and spotting. Whereas with direct radiation, seldom could two places of equal or uniform temperatures be found in the machine, this is now under full control. A uniform temperature is maintained throughout the entire dryer and, if wanted, because of the zoning and the controlling, cooling can be effected toward and at the delivery end of the dryer which balances the drying and assists in reconditioning the material for the subsequent operations.

No high velocity air is blown onto the tenter chain nor directly from it; therefore, there is no danger of oil spots on the fabrics. Furthermore, the air is so directed that it holds the cloth on the pins, overcoming a former troublesome feature of continual slippage and slack. Additional frictional resistance and, therefore, more wear is now offered in a new-type chain. The tracks are made of cold-rolled steel welded onto angle iron, greatly increasing both strength and wear and preventing sagging. The entering end of the tracks is long, affording a gradual stretch before subjecting the fabrics to the heat. Automatic selvedge openers have eliminated labor expense. Added to these features is the positive and automatic control with the application of variable speed drives equipped with remote control, automatic cloth guiders, selvedge guards, width adjustments through electrical speed reducers, automatic chain oilers and cleaners, temperature controllers and recorders.

In cloth carbonizing, a former common fault has been overcome: the building up of slack, wrinkling and curling of selvedges. This is now under mechanical control due to the application of a tension-regulating range drive which assures uniformity to each run of goods.

Improvements in stock drying have resulted from duplex control of circulating systems operating on both sides of the drying apparatus. Increased volumes of air are handled through the stock. The counterflow and spiral principle of air currents affords an increased drying capacity as contrasted with older type machines. Direct-connected motor drives obviate shafting, pulleys, belting, etc., and afford considerable reduction in power costs.

The chief indexes of related tendencies in industrial mechanization equally apply to the textile sub-division.

(Continued on Page 26)

Taxes Equal One-Third of Payrolls, Survey Shows

New York.—For every dollar which industry spends on payrolls it must spend another 34 cents in taxes, the National Association of Manufacturers said.

This statement was based on a nation-wide survey of 694 companies in twenty-five leading industries. The survey showed, too, that for each dollar paid in dividends last year, the tax load was \$1.42.

Taxes in the twenty-five industries covered by the survey amounted to an average of \$486 per employee, the study disclosed. In one case, that of the oil industry and its products, taxes were more than four times that much per employee. Here, figures revealed that the average of the seven companies reporting, amounted to \$2,111 per employee, or 120% of the total payrolls.

Other comparisons indicating the extent of the tax exactions:

Taxes equal \$303 per common stockholder, \$2 per share of common stock, and 8% of sales.

The study showed the tax burden to be much heavier on some industries than others.

Taxes on the oil industry and its products were heaviest, the study showed, both in point of percentage of payroll and taxes per employee. In this case the exactions amounted to 25% of sales, \$945 per common stockholder, \$5 per share of common stock, and 676% of dividends paid.

The tax levies on other industries, as revealed by the survey, include:

Pharmaceutical products, 47% of total payrolls, \$788 per employee, 6% of sales, 81 cents per share of common stock, \$68 per common stockholder, and equal to 32% of dividends.

Automotive manufacturing, 37% of total payrolls, \$610 per employee, 7% of sales, \$5 per share of common stock, \$1,023 per common stockholders, and equal to 443% of dividends paid.

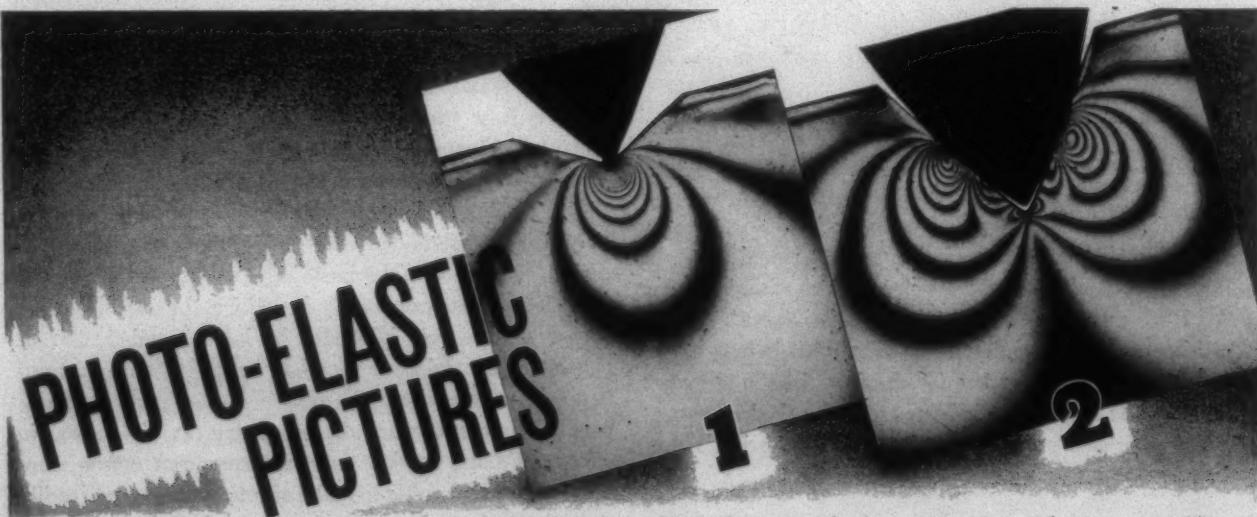
Food, 28% of total payrolls, \$424 per employee, 4% of sales, \$3 per share of common stock, \$245 per common stockholder, and equal to 165% of dividends paid.

Rubber products, 25% of total payrolls, \$328 per employee, 7% of sales, \$6 per share of common stock, \$596 per common stockholder, and equal to 131% of dividends paid.

Chemicals and allied products, 23% of total payrolls, \$368 per employee, 6% of sales, \$1 per share of common stock, \$141 per common stockholder, and equal to 36% of dividends paid.

Other industries covered by the study, some to a greater degree than others, follows:

Automotive parts, coal and its products, copper mining and products, electrical manufacture, hardware, iron and steel, jewelry, leather and its manufacture, lumber and forest products, machinery, mining (except coal and copper), paper and allied products, printing and publishing, railroad equipment; stone, clay and glass; textiles and products, transportation (except railroads and automotive), and other miscellaneous businesses.



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The Cotton Situation

IN his weekly review of the cotton market situation, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, says:

"In attempting to explain the reasons for a sharp advance in cotton many years ago, the late Theodore Price set the trade thumbing the dictionary by stating that the strength had been due 'to an extraordinary concatenation of benevolent circumstances.'

"It seems to us that this polysyllabic gem might be descriptive of the current cotton situation. We have had a combination of factors constructive in character, in a measure surprising in development, and fostered by the existence of a practically 'free' market.

"The catalogue is not a long one, but it is most impressive. Among the items might be noted the amazingly rapid reduction in surplus stocks; the rise in consumption far above expectations prevailing a few months ago; absorption of 12-cent loan cotton on a scale and with a rapidity that confounded even the optimists; a turnover in the goods markets that has kept spindles and looms operating at capacity. The export demand for cotton, although now less urgent, due to such deterring factors as an appallingly high basis, difficulty of obtaining exchange, and a diminishing supply of desirable varieties, has run far above earlier anticipations.

"The tightness in contracts has been emphasized by the eager absorption of 317,000 bales of July contracts and more than 124,000 Octobers. The liquidation of the Pool May commitments was a comparatively simple operation, but few members of the trade believed that the Julys and Octobers could be disposed of without giving the Hon. Oscar Johnston and his associates a few bad half-hours. The fact that the Government is now out of the future contract market for the first time in six years and that the remnant of holdings was absorbed at strongly rising prices, proved little less than a market sensation.

"Now, to round out this array of stimuli, we have the preliminary estimate by the Crop Reporting Board on the area planted to cotton as of date July 1st. The acreage of 30,621,000 acres proved so far below trade expectations that the market responded with an advance of approximately four dollars per bale.

"In view of the extent of the rise that has carried prices up more than twelve dollars per bale from the low level in mid-May, it should occasion no surprise to find many members of the trade taking the view that this extensive recovery has discounted most of the constructive elements in the situation. This view may take the form at first of questioning the accuracy of the Department's acreage

figures, particularly as Secretary Wallace, earlier in the season, was quoted as stating that he did not believe the approximate size of the acreage would be known until late in the season. Favorable weather developments, including the drought relief in most of the eastern belt, the fine promise in the Valley States, and the beneficial rains in the Southwest, are likely to engage the experts in the familiar pastime of working out mid-summer crop estimates.

"We believe, however, that this latter futility has little or no relation to the underlying forces in the present market situation. In our opinion, the constructive factors outlined above will continue to dominate price movements for some weeks to come, at least until new crop shipments reach volume proportions, and possibly not then if crop developments take a disturbingly unfavorable turn.

"Moreover, it is easily possible that there may be a more general recognition that cotton prices are not unduly high, and that in adhering to such a view for a long period we have been under the influence of vividly depressing memories. In passing judgment on the validity of cotton prices, it is essential at times to consider this problem from the standpoint of the general commodity level. As of date July 4th, the cotton index price, basis 1926-29 equal to 100, stood at 69.5. Farm products on the same basis were 78.2, while the index for all commodities was 81.6. Although cotton has made a further advance since July 4th, the same may be said of farm products to a certain extent. On the basis of relativity with all commodities, cotton can hardly be said to be extravagantly priced. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that at current levels and with the high 'basis' in Southern markets, the cost to domestic mills is not as great as it was over a long period when the processing tax of 4.2c was in effect. We also think it fair to assume that cotton manufacturers will be able to make effective sales more readily now than when the processing tax injected elements of irritation and alleged artificiality into the price situation.

"It is possible that the gyrations in the grain markets have served to confuse business sentiment to a great extent regarding the real price forces. The tendency to ascribe strength to passing influences, such as drought, curtailed acreage, etc., may have been emphasized to an extent that certain underlying factors have passed unrecognized. We may have been inclined to ignore the under-consumption and under-buying of the prolonged depression period. Commodities have recovered from the depth of the valley, but the general plane is still far below the normality of the accepted index."

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Personal News

Norman Simpson has been appointed manager of the Roane Textile Corporation, Rockwood, Tenn.

H. O. Edgar has resigned as manager of the Roane Textile Corporation, Rockwood, Tenn.

Capt. Elliott White Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, returned from Europe Monday, having flown over in the German Zeppelin.

Julius W. Cone, of the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, has been re-elected president of the North Carolina Traffic League.

Stuart W. Cramer, president of the Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, has been appointed chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican Party in North Carolina.

W. B. Morgan has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

George C. Craven, formerly with the Duplan Silk Corporation, has been put in charge of sales for the Cetwick Silk Mills, Asheboro, N. C. He succeeds William A. Underwood, resigned.

Sam T. Anderson, superintendent of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Draper, N. C., won the open golf tournament staged at the local golf course, with a score of 71 for the 18 holes.

Earl E. Swennson, official of the Old Hickory (Tenn.) plant of Du Pont Rayon Company, has been transferred to the Spruance plant, near Richmond, Va., where he will become manufacturing superintendent.

Mr. Swennson's transfer brings J. L. Parrish back to Old Hickory. W. E. Gladding, chief superintendent of Plant 1, reports to Mr. Swennson, replacing Mr. Parrish. W. L. Stabler, chief supervisor of Plant 2, reports to Mr. Swennson and replaces Mr. Gladding.

T. K. Rea, of Charlotte, has secured a patent on a loom picker recently which is characterized by the picker having a metallic casing having two vertical holes, one for the picker stick and the other for a leather filler, with the front end of the casing having a hole for the nose of the shuttle to engage the filler.

J. F. Schenck, Jr., and R. W. Patterson, both of Shelby, were awarded a patent on a machine for applying

ribber tickets to pairs of stockings. The machine applies the label by doubling the same over the top of the pair of stockings and then grippers remove the labelled pair onto a conveyor while the operator is placing a new pair in position to be labelled. These patents are reported by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte.

Parks-Cramer Co. Transfers Salesman

Wesley J. Buck, one of the salesmen of the Parks-Cramer Company, has been transferred from the New England territory to the Atlanta office and will be assistant to John Porter.

Mr. Buck has had a long experience as salesman and will be a valuable addition to the Atlanta office.

Domestic Mills Take More Cotton

While American cotton continues to move to domestic mills at a much higher rate than last season, the movement to foreign mills is currently running below last season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The increase of the movement to domestic mills is much greater than the decrease of the movement to foreign mills, with the result that the movement to mills of the world as a whole is much in excess of that at this time last season.

"During the past four weeks, domestic mills have taken 394,000 bales of United States cotton, compared with 274,000 in the same period last season," says the Service. "During the same four-week period, foreign mills have taken only 387,000 bales, as against 425,000 last season. Mills of the world as a whole have taken 781,000 bales, compared with 699,000.

"In the season to date, however, forwardings have been larger than last season, both to domestic mills and to foreign mills in the aggregate. Domestic mills have taken 5,862,000 bales, compared with 4,564,000 in the same period last season, and foreign mills 5,819,000, compared with 5,201,000. Hence, forwardings to mills of the world as a whole during this season to date have totalled 11,681,000 bales, as against 9,765,000 in the same period last season.

"Allowing for seasonal variation, the mills of this country are currently running at a rate about 10 per cent above the average in pre-depression years."

May Hosiery Output

Washington.—Hosiery knit during May declined slightly from the levels attained in May, 1935, according to preliminary statistics made available by the Department of Commerce, based on returns of 381 identical manufacturers.

According to these figures hosiery knit during May totalled 7,132,867 dozen pairs in May as compared with 7,856,526 dozen pairs in April and 7,311,943 dozen pairs in May, 1935.

Of the May total 19,941 dozen pairs were men's full fashioned, 2,453,526 dozen pairs men's seamless, 2,210,356 dozen pairs women's full fashioned, 780,060 dozen pairs women's seamless, 895,700 dozen pairs boys', misses' and children's, 307,626 dozen pairs infants', 50,619 dozen pairs athletic golf and 415,039 other hosiery, including anklets.

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Cotton Road Fabric Received in N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—A shipment of 30,000 yards of 74-inch cotton fabric for use in reinforcing bituminous-surface roads and 8,800 yards of 82-inch fabric was received by the State Highway and Public Works Commission from the manufacturers. The fabric is being supplied free of charge by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental use in road-building.

Material is being furnished to 32 States. North Carolina will receive 1,115,253 square yards, an amount sufficient for 105.61 miles of roads. A second shipment of the fabric and some cotton matting for curing concrete is expected here soon, said W. Vance Baise, chief State highway engineer.

The cotton material is being supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of developing a new use and a new market for cotton.

Alabama Mills, Inc., Ordered to Reinstate 142

Birmingham, Ala.—The National Labor Relations Board ordered Alabama Mills, Inc., to reinstate with back pay 142 union workers at its Winfield Mill and to cease opposition to unionization.

These employees have not worked since the plant reopened in the fall of 1935 after an 18 months' shutdown, which followed the 1934 general textile strike.

Amalthion Bright Green 3 GY Conc

In addition to their other Sulphur Greens, John Campbell & Co. are adding this new number, a very brilliant yellow shade of sulphur green which will be known under the name of Amalthion Bright Green 3 GY Conc.

Amalthion Bright Green 3 GY Conc. is described as a straight dyestuff, containing no yellow or other shading agent. It is said to be easily soluble, requiring only one-half the amount for the dyeing of raw stock, yarn dyeing and piece goods. It is suitable for machine and jig dyeing.

Use Whole Cotton Plant in Rayon Experiments

Chapel Hill, N. C.—Experiments at the University of North Carolina have resulted in the production of excellent pure white samples of alpha cellulose, suitable for rayon manufacture, from whole cotton, according to a group headed by Dr. Frank A. Cameron. Under the plan evolved by the North Carolina group, cotton is mown and baled like hay for processing. It is stated that the alpha cellulose produced from whole cotton compares favorably with that made of spruce, pine and poplar.

Buy Indiana Mill

Gastonia, N. C.—Announcement has been made by Marshall Field & Co. of the sale of one of their thread mills at Monticello, Ind., to Threads, Inc., of Gastonia.

Confirmation of this report was made by J. Goettlieb, of Threads, Inc. He said that they would take charge of the Indiana plant at once and that it would be operated by the organization now in charge.

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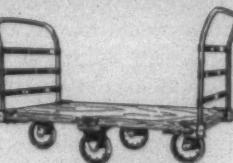
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Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Meet

Bryan Is Elected President

SEVERAL addresses by well known textile men, a business session, the annual dinner and a golf tournament were the principal features of the annual convention of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association held here last Friday.

Henry T. Bryan, of Chattanooga, was elected president of the Association there Friday afternoon. Other officers chosen include: T. W. Eshelman, of North Wilkesboro, N. C., vice-president (seamless division); A. Straus, Jr., of Columbus, Ga., vice-president (full-fashioned); Fritz Seifart, of Charlotte, N. C., treasurer.

There were named directors: H. G. Roberts, Villa Rica, Ga.; J. M. Berry, Rome, Ga.; Walter Brockmeyer, Pulaski, Va.; R. O. Huffman, Morganton, N. C.; J. J. Corrigan, High Point, N. C.; Reid Maynard, Burlington, N. C.; Osborne Fingst, Greensboro, N. C., and J. R. Smith, Paducah, Ky.

Donald Comer, of Birmingham, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was the principal speaker at the opening session. He devoted his remarks chiefly to the adverse effects that the importation of cheap foreign-made hose are having upon the domestic mill situation. He protested against the American policy of allowing these goods to come in under terms of reciprocating trade agreements and also spoke strongly against secret treaties. He declared that he would like to know from Secretary of State Hull how large a volume of such imports the American markets would have to swallow. Mr. Comer also pointed out that due to the changing conditions in all industry, that a better understanding between employee and employer is essential to successful operation of the mills today.

Mr. Comer's address and a discussion of the "Revenue Act of 1936," by A. W. Taber, Chattanooga attorney, with reports, were the early feature in the opening of the two-day conference which was largely attended.

Following Mr. Taber's talk a symposium of Government control was held.

Commenting upon the report of legislative activities of the Association as made by Executive Secretary Taylor Durham, Mr. Comer described his action in contacting Congressional Representatives when the Ellenbogen and Wagner bills were pending. He said that he told those he contacted that the South is an agricultural section and had an industry to be built. "If we let those in control have authorship," Mr. Comer continued, "in the North and East we would have laws which would be against the building of industries in an agricultural section." Mr. Comer said the South invited and expects industrial development and wants it to come with a determination to make it decent to give the farmer boys and girls a chance

for better living and not for their exploitation. Increased business taxes were predicted by Mr. Taber. The co-operation of business with Government "not only in paying such taxes but in devising a sound and equitable tax scheme," will become necessary, Mr. Taber said. "This country is passing through a period of political hysteria," the hosiery men were told, "and the Federal Revenue Act of 1936 is an evidence of the present condition of affairs."

Speaking at the closing session of the Association, the head of E. Gerli & Co., New York, indicated that he does not believe there is any reason to expect a shortage of raw silk or advancing prices.

Following the address, a symposium on Government regulation and an executive discussion of problems of the industry was held.

"I would rather run the risk of having to pay more for silk later than to rush in now and boost the market up," Mr. Gerli stated. He said that though stocks in New York at the present time were low, there was a definite bullish movement so that this would not continue to be the case.

He called attention to the break in the silk market last spring. In the placing of silk orders, he urged the "same approach" that the manufacturers would use in purchasing stocks or bonds. No agency, he said, could be set up wise enough and flexible enough to fix a price acceptable under any and all occasions. Obviously, the price would have to be fixed at the point of production, and he saw little chance of getting the co-operation of Japan, China and Italy in any acceptable plan.

He declared that too much high-grade silk is being produced, and that a million dollars a year is being wasted by the hosiery industry in the checking and inspection of silk.

The importer pictured increasing production of silk in China and Italy, and predicted a 100,000 bales larger crop this year from the three producing countries. Fine fabrics and fine hosiery must always have silk, he stated.

A dinner dance was held Friday night at Signal Mountain Hotel when winners in the golf tournament, held just before that, were announced. The tournament was under the direction of Dudley Bryan and Bob Griffith, both of Chattanooga.

The hosiery manufacturers' association's loving cup went to Bill Jackson, of Chattanooga, who made a net score of 66 in the handicap tournament. The cup is held for one year. Mr. Jackson is connected with the Industrial Rayon Corporation.

George R. West, Jr., president of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, proved to be the champion golfer among

the textile men by making a low gross score of 82 in the 18-hole tournament. He had his choice of the beautiful prizes offered by the Association, exclusive of the net low score cups.

Other prize winners, in order, with their net scores in the handicap tournament, were: James McDowell, High Point, N. C., 69; Bob Huffman, Morganton, N. C., 70; Dave Long, Thomasville, N. C., 70; Max Watson, Springdale, N. C., 70; Herman Smith, High Point, N. C., 71; George S. Johnston, Chattanooga, 72; and George B. Smith, Chattanooga, 72.

Prize winners in the tournament, participated in by more than 80, were made known by Taylor R. Durham, executive secretary of the association. There were no speeches at the banquet except short welcome addresses by H. T. Bryan, Jr., the new president; and Garnett Andrew, dean of hosiery men of that section.

Dwight Mfg. Co. Net Profit Is \$414,565

Report of the Dwight Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended May 30, 1936, shows a net profit of \$414,565 after depreciation, inventory markdown and provision for Federal and State income taxes. This is equivalent to \$1.73 per share on the 240,000 shares of \$12.50 par value capital stock outstanding, and compares with 36 cents per share on the same number of shares in the preceding fiscal year, when net profit totalled \$85,669 before surplus debits.

George Nichols, treasurer, reports that during the past 12 months the company manufactured 65,335,688

yards of cloth against 35,489,855 in the preceding year. During the period covered by the latest report, Dwight sold 63,993,736 yards against 35,218,091 yards in the preceding 12 months.

Shows New Jacquard Process in Four Custom Weave Panels

A series of four "Custom Weave Panels" is being shown by Titus Blatter & Co., woven by a new Jacquard process for which patent has been applied. The new weaving development—which was worked out by the firm's mill superintendent, is said to be a completely new idea in Jacquard weaving and one which will have an infinite number of further developments.

The procedure involves a separate set of cards which is attached to the present type of jacquard loom, permitting pattern repeats of certain types to run to two and three-fourth yards in length, without adding the cost to the goods which would be otherwise automatic under the old process of weaving.

At present the patterns are confined to horizontal stripes of various size groups in several width bands, from very deep ones at the bottom of the drapery to smaller and more open ones nearing the top. Another pattern shows three shades of one color tone in various sized horizontal bands, varying in width throughout the length of the drapery. A third, on spiral rep, has a deep border of heavy cotton cross bands which stand up like embroidery and a fourth cloth is woven with a seed yarn satin ground on which bands of cream color dull stripes are interestingly spaced in the lower third of the drapery.

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

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"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

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A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinners Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 75c.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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More To Follow

WE noted the following in the newspaper of last week:

Marion, S. C., July 11.—L. P. Byars and J. T. Hunter, of Marion, announced recently that they had purchased the property of the Marion Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill village, sold a few months ago under a court order, to a salvage company.

The property, located here, consists of the mill, 29 dwellings, five mill buildings, used for storage and other purposes, and about 14 acres of land.

Byars said the deal was made for speculative purposes, and that he and Hunter were planning to remodel many of the houses on the property.

The Marion Manufacturing Company was a yarn mill of about 7,000 spindles but the machinery had been sold and either junked or moved elsewhere, and now the mill, in which several hundred people formerly found employment for themselves and their families, will become a cotton warehouse and the cottages will be remodeled for sale or rent.

The management of the Marion Manufacturing Company was better than the average of the yarn mills of the South and we do not believe that its failure to survive can be attributed to neglect or mismanagement.

In former years the yarns produced by this mill were of excellent quality, but as year after year went by the machinery became antiquated and it could produce neither the quality nor the quantity of modern mills.

A lower quality meant less demand and a lower price, as buyers would not pay full price for yarns even slightly off quality.

A lower quality meant a higher cost per pound of production.

Between the lower price and increased cost of production the margin of profit was ground down very thin and for long periods there was no margin at all; in fact, there were losses which ate up the profits made during short periods of prosperity.

Had we approached the managers of the Marion Manufacturing Company during these years they would have insisted that the quality of their yarns was just as good as it had ever been and that their machinery was producing an excellent production; in fact, they would have exhibited production sheets of one or two weeks to show how much they were getting.

It is a peculiar thing, but it has been and always will be difficult to convince the managers of mills with old machinery that they can not obtain either quality or full production.

They can always quote the remark of some buyer relative to their quality and they can always show some week in which they obtained a good production.

The truth is that very few managers of such mills know what can be obtained from modern machinery and they go on deceiving themselves until the day arrives, just as it did for the Marion Manufacturing Company. *

In spite of all the pessimism which has prevailed and in spite of all the statements about overproduction in the cotton textile industry, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that no better investment can be made today than in a new cotton mill, provided it is equipped with modern machinery, and we do not believe that it would make much difference what class of yarns or goods it was equipped to manufacture.

Such a mill would have such an advantage over existing cotton mills that it would have little need to worry about competition.

Mills which are equipped with old machinery and which are deluding themselves into believing that they are getting a satisfactory production are simply marching towards the same goal as the Marion Manufacturing Company.

As time marches on, the mills which have deluded managers and which still postpone revampment of equipment, will drop by the wayside and if the stockholders hold a postmortem the verdict will be "died because of improper machinery."

The day was when the sales agents of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company visited the merchants only for the purpose of telling them how much ACA ticking and other Amoskeag goods they had been allotted.

As king of the cotton manufacturing world, the

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company did not ask merchants to buy, but told each how much of Amoskeag goods he would be permitted to put on his shelves and at one time they boasted of a \$21,000,000 cash balance.

Last week the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company voted to liquidate as the best means of saving their remaining capital and when second-hand dealers enter the buildings, which stretch along a river as far as the eye can see, they will find among the 687,000 spindles and 21,000 looms only a small portion that is modern and efficient.

The cotton mill which expects to stay in business must replace its old equipment with that which is new and modern.

The mill, which is controlled by those who have illusions relative to the production to be derived from old machinery, is on the road to the graveyard.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, with 687,000 spindles, and Marion Manufacturing Company, with 7,000 and others, have pointed the way.

Labor's Responsibility

(Greenville News)

Announcement of the Remington Rand Company that it is moving machinery from three of its factories in New York State because of labor troubles follows the indefinite closing of a number of cotton mills in the South for similar reasons.

This counter move on the part of employers to offset the effect of a "sitting down" policy on the part of employees indicates that the patience of those who employ industrial labor can reach the point where it no longer will submit to plant disruptions because of the preachings of professional agitators.

It is a certainty that industrial labor can not have steady work and get living wages unless factories and other media of active capital wealth are permitted to operate and produce goods that will return a profit to the investors. And labor has more at stake in the shutting down of a factory than those who have invested their surplus funds in its erection and operation.

This is a fact that should be thoroughly considered by labor before a "walkout" is resorted to without first exhausting every other possible means of arriving at a settlement of differences with those who are responsible to the investors as well as to the workers.

Labor's first consideration should be to keep

the wheels of industry turning for its own good. Then it should exercise its right to utilize every legitimate means of bettering its economic position. But certainly it seems an unwise course for a group of workmen to sit down and stubbornly listen to agitators while their jobs are moving out from under them.

Whose Row Is It?

THE newspapers have been having a great deal to say about the row that is going on between leaders of two factions within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

We have felt all along that these leaders ought to be able to settle their own affairs between themselves rather than to make their fuss appear as a matter of national importance.

The following extract from J. C. Atchison's column in the *Daily News Record* strikes us as the most sensible comment we have seen on the situation:

The labor squabble between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has now reached the "childage" stage and the two great exponents of organized labor have placed their differences on the doorstep of the White House for Presidential adjudication.

As if the President had not enough to do with the carrying out of responsibilities he has already shouldered, along with the additional job of settling a 300- or 400-year boundary dispute between a couple of South American countries, it would seem that labor managers, particularly in this hour of the country's need for leadership co-operation, should be able to peacefully settle their own differences without intriguing the chief executive into a controversy in which he should have no concern.

A Significant Statement

PROFESSOR MOLEY, one of the original brain trustees, recently made the following very significant statement:

There are simply not enough incomes in the higher brackets to pay for government as it is now being conducted.

The day will come when the average man with a small income in the urban and industrial sections of the country will wish he had been more vigilantly on his guard against mounting costs of government. For he is the one who is going to pay."

Dedicated to Congress

When I can read my titles clear

The real estate of solid worth,

My joy is chilled by haunting fear

To which the power to tax gives birth.

—Exchange.

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Mill News Items

HIGH POINT, N. C.—A two-story addition, which has been under construction at the Guilford Hosiery Mills, has been completed. Thirty new knitting machines have been installed in this addition. Children's anklets are manufactured.

SELMA, ALA.—The Sunset Mills of the California Cotton Mill Company here, according to notice posted by the superintendent, will run full time for the next three months.

LANGLEY, S. C.—Judge Frank K. Myers, in the U. S. District Court at Charleston, S. C., has signed an order making the appointment of William E. Bush and P. F. Henderson as trustees of the Langley Cotton Mills Company permanent, no opposition having been made to the appointment after two weeks' publication in the designated newspaper and their services as temporary trustees having been satisfactory. The mill company recently filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, as noted.

MARION, S. C.—The mill village of the Marion Manufacturing Company was sold to L. P. Byars and J. T. Hunter by Ira Watson & Co., of Knoxville, a salvage company which purchased it under court order some time ago. The machinery in the mill has been sold and moved elsewhere.

There are 29 houses in the village, five mill buildings and about 14 acres of land.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Hickory Shoe Lace Manufacturing Company has been awarded a government contract to furnish 800,000 pairs of brown shoe laces for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The Stonecutter Mills Company is now completing the building, and expects to have equipment installed to start operating by September 1st, a dyeing and finishing plant for synthetic fabrics.

The finishing plant is comparatively small, being designed to dye only about one-fifth of the mill's greige production, and a principal objective is to work closely with the converters in the development of new fabrics and the co-ordination of greige mill and finishing plant processes and operations for best finished goods results.

Another factor considered by stonecutter's management is the frequent, in fact almost constant, development and changes in warp and/or filling sizes which makes necessary a close co-ordination between chemical control of greige mill and finishing mill processes.

It is expected by having the greige and finishing mill under one roof that sizing changes and checks on finishes can be more closely controlled. Also, it is expected that benefits will result from having a few goods of current production finished from day to day quickly so that the greige mill can keep a perpetual check on its own finished goods to prevent hidden defects going out in greige goods to customers, and to promote continuous improvement in the mill's products.

No job finishing will be solicited by Stonecutter, and the facilities of the department will be offered exclusively to the converters using Stonecutter Mills greige goods.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Operations were started this week by the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company in its new plant in Oakhurst. It is equipped with silk throwing machinery.

Mill News Items

LAFAYETTE, GA.—Plans to reopen and modernize the Consolidated Textile Corporation at Lafayette, which has been closed since July 20, 1935, are now under way.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—A call for funds to induce a silk hosiery mill in Ohio to establish a plant in Georgia had a fine response from the business men of Douglasville. It is proposed to house the new silk mill in the old Douglasville Hosiery Mill Building.

OPELIKA, ALA.—The machinery in the Walcott & Campbell Cotton Spinning Mill of Gulfport, Miss., which had been idle for some time, and which was purchased some time ago by John Bright Lord of New York, is being moved to this city.

CUERO, TEX.—Southeastern Cottons, Inc., have been made the sole selling agents for the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills. Up to recently, this mill, which makes single and double filling duck, had its distribution divided among agents in the various territories.

DENTON, N. C.—The Denton Hosiery Mills, which recently moved here from Asheville, N. C., has completed the removal of the machinery and it is all in operation. Forty-seven knitting machines are engaged in the manufacture of men's cotton hose.

HICKORY, N. C.—Whisnant Hosiery Mill is enlarging its plant with the erection of a new building, two stories high, 105 feet long and from 70 to 110 feet wide, it is reported.

When completed, the new building will house the 450 knitting machines now in operation at the Whisnant plant. The old building will be used as a warehouse.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—May Hosiery Mills has begun to erect a new two-story building of 14,000 square feet, which will accommodate 100 additional knitting machines, it is reported.

Air-conditioned, the new structure will be constructed entirely without windows, glass blocks serving in their place.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Installation of new spinning frames for long-draft warp and filling at Clifton Mill No. 2, is expected to be completed by the end of the week, according to J. Choice Evins, president of the Clifton Manufacturing Company. Mr. Evins said also that steel fences are to be built around Mills Nos. 1 and 2, so as to protect the company's warehouses.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—What is believed to be the largest group insurance transaction this year for the protection of employees in North Carolina will provide low priced coverage for employees of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, the Patterson Mills Company, and the Roanoke Mills Company. Approximately 3,350 employees of the three companies are eligible to obtain the group protection.

Announcement of the group insurance plan was made by W. L. Manning, president of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company; F. C. Williams, vice-president of the Patterson Mills Company and the Roanoke Mills Company, and Hugh D. Camp, vice-president of the Roanoke Mills Company and the Patterson Mills Company.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

Government Puts Cotton Area 9.8% Above 1935

Washington.—The acreage of cotton in cultivation in the United States on July 1 is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to be 30,621,000 acres, which is 9.8 per cent more than the 27,888,000 acres on July 1, 1935, but 26.1 per cent less than the average acreage for the five-year period 1928-1932. This compares with 27,860,000 acres in 1934, 40,248,000 acres in 1933, and the 1928-1932 average of 41,424,000 acres.

Increases are shown in all States except Florida. The greatest expansion in acreage occurs west of the Mississippi River, with Texas showing an increase of 12 per cent over last year. The increase in Arkansas is 14 per cent. Most States east of the Mississippi River show moderate increases, but the expansion of acreage in this area is not so marked as in the central and western States.

The increases east of the river range from 3 to 5 per cent with the exception of Mississippi and Georgia, which show 9 and 7 per cent, respectively. The greatest proportional increases over last season are in the irrigated areas of the Far West, New Mexico showing an increase of 18 per cent, Arizona 24 per cent, and California 68 per cent above last year.

The acreage of Pima Egyptian long staple cotton in Arizona is estimated at 40,000 acres, compared with 39,000 acres in 1935.

No report on probable production of lint will be made by the board until August 8.

W. P. A. To Purchase More Cotton Goods

Washington.—The procurement division of the Treasury Department announced that bids will be opened on July 20th for the purchase by the Government of 8,622,000 yards of cotton textile. Delivery of the goods is asked for by August 20th.

The items to be purchased are the following: Percale, 1,181,000 yards; broadcloth, 1,077,000 yards; chambray, Type A, 1,325,000 yards; bleached muslin, 1,155,000 yards; unbleached muslin, 1,248,000 yards; gingham, 992,000 yards; chambray (fancy, 4.5 ounce), 400,000 yards; wide sheeting (bleached or unbleached, 533,000 yards, and narrow sheeting (bleached or unbleached), 711,000 yards.

The textiles, after purchase, will be turned over to the Works Progress Administration for distribution to various work relief agencies in all parts of the country. Delivery is asked to these agencies, listed in the specifications, direct from the mill.

Hose Brief Asks Duties Based On U. S. Valuation

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported last week that it had filed with the Tariff Commission its petition against low-priced cotton hosiery imports, asking for new duties sufficient to equalize the differences in the costs of production abroad and in the United States.

Citing the fact that the principal competing country is Japan, the brief points out that the differences in cost of manufacture cannot be equalized by increases in the rates of duties and urges that new duties, based on American valuation, be put into effect.

Representatives of the Tariff Commission were conferring with the Association last week on the information

supplied by the hosiery body. Reminding manufacturers that the commission must make an investigation of its own before it can submit its recommendations to the President, the Association asked that any manufacturers called upon by representatives of the commission extend to the commission their fullest co-operation, giving them whatever information they may desire.

The Association assembled 67 samples of imported cotton hosiery, supported in most instances with documentary evidence as to the prices at which the product is made available in the American market.

Out of this number of samples, 25 were selected which are said to be most representative of present imports. These were analyzed as to construction, and a summarization of the analyses were mailed to 172 American manufacturers producing hosiery comparable to that which is coming into the country in volume. These manufacturers were requested to note those samples which resemble products of their own and to furnish the Association with their costs on such of their numbers, as well as the prices at which they are sold wholesale.

When these replies are received, together with the American samples, similar analyses will be made of the latter and filed with the commission, thus concluding the presentation of the case.

The Association recently addressed a letter to the larger buyers of hosiery, advising them that it was seeking relief against cotton hosiery imports. A bulletin of the Association last week stated that all but one of these buyers advised that they have not purchased any cheap hosiery and hope to avoid it in the future.

Southern Dyestuff Buys Southern Chemical

The Southern Dyestuff Corporation, Charlotte, has bought the properties of the new Southern Chemical Corporation on the Catawba River, near Mount Holly, and will succeed it as operator. John L. Crist, president of the Southern Dyestuff Corporation, said that additional manufacturing buildings will be erected at an early date, and the 50 employees increased by that many more.

All assets, liabilities and personnel of the Southern Chemical Corporation have been acquired and taken over by its successor, which is capitalized at \$178,000. The Southern Chemical Corporation had been operating the plant only about two months.

Steel Heddle Folders

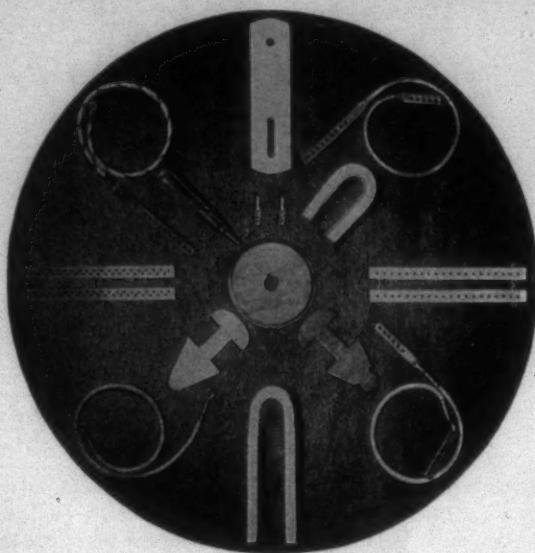
A series of very attractive illustrated folders have just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company general offices, 2100 W. Allegeny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on their various frames.

These folders are in color—size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each illustrates and analyzes a different frame.

They cover their Artex frame for silk and rayon—the Universal ideal single iron end frame for silk weaving—the Universal frame with double iron end for weaving wide goods on cotton and worsted looms. The Worstex frame for weaving worsteds—their Universal double iron end frame with dual slide hook, the combination end frame for wool and worsted weaving, and the lighter fabrics in plush, velvet, etc.—and the Universal single iron end frame for fancy fabrics such as shirting and dress goods with 10 to 30 frames per set.

Copies of any of these will be sent to anyone writing to the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company on their business stationery and mentioning this paper.

Rice Dobby Chain Company



Millbury, Massachusetts

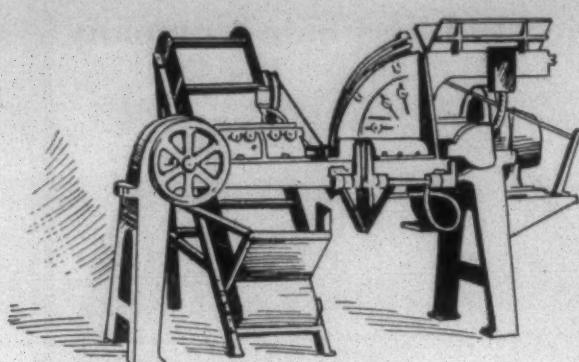


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are worth
investigating.
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The saving in labor cost, as well as in reduction of seconds, makes the Type K Bobbin Stripper a necessity in every mill.

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N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada

GEO. THOMAS & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, European Agents

Textile Drying Apparatus

(Continued from Page 12)

These are ratio of wages to value added in manufacture, percentage of machine output partially displacing hand methods, and dollar investment in equipment per wage earner.

From the textile manufacturer's point of view, it has been increasingly difficult, in these times of reduced output, to satisfy the demand on one hand for low capital expenditures which may mean under-equipment, and the demand on the other hand for low unit costs which may mean over-equipment. These are practical variables which enter into the economical equation, but in certain stages of textile production, noticeably drying, there is an attainable balance of reduced costs offsetting obsolescence and antiquated methods at a compensatingly low capital expense.

Settles Disputes Over Rayon Cloth

Controversies over defects in dyeing and weaving of rayons are among those recently settled by the Arbitration Bureau of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc. Summaries of three of these cases follow:

DYE DISCOLORS BLOUSE

A cutter claimed \$720 from a converter to cover his selling price of 101 dresses which he claimed were damaged due to the black dye in the acetate and rayon skirt and jacket leaving a pink discoloration in the white bengaline blouse. He submitted tests to show that when the white bengaline was combined with navy there was no discoloration, and that the discoloration of the black and white combinations was due to a deficiency in the black dye. He stated that the converter had offered him an allowance of \$3 a dress which was refused.

The converter maintained that the white bengaline was at fault, that the discoloration was due to the bleaching chemicals left in the white bengaline and not to the black material. He also submitted tests to prove his contention. He pointed out that other customers had used the same fabric combined with white materials with no complaints. He also stated that the offer of an allowance of \$3 a dress was made before he had ascertained where the trouble was, and he had, therefore, withdrawn the offer after ascertaining that it was not due to the black material.

The arbitrators examined the dresses and test reports and decided that the converter was responsible to the extent of \$300, which amount was awarded the cutter.

TAFFETA FOR PRINTING

A converter claimed that the 84 pieces of rayon taffeta purchased and billed for printing of all-over patterns were decidedly imperfect after being printed in an all-over pattern due to excessive weaving defects. He maintained that although purchased for all-over prints he had a right to expect merchandise suitable for that purpose, and he denied the weaver's assertion that he was told that the goods were inferior and seconds. He asked that the weaver accept the return of these 84 pieces for credit and to reimburse him for printing charges of \$750.

The weaver contended that the goods had been sold as seconds for all-over prints at a price lower than the prevailing market price, and that the converter was informed of that fact as well as the fact that the pieces were made of inferior yarn. He maintained that the merchandise delivered was in full accordance with the purchase and that the declining market was the cause of the complaint. The weaver asked for payment of the amount due of \$1,375.

The arbitrators examined the merchandise in dispute and decided that the weaver should give the converter an allowance of 2c a yard, or \$125, the converter to keep the pieces. This amount deducted from the amount due left a balance of \$1,250 to be paid the weaver.

DYER IS PENALIZED

Defective dyeing of 235 pieces of acetate and rayon Romaine was the basis of a converter's claim against a dyer. He stated that the goods were mottled and raggy in appearance, had bruise and chafe marks and dye streaks running both lengthwise and in the width. He pointed out that, while he had ordered the goods to finish 39 inches in width, the pieces received ranged from 39½ inches to 41 inches. The converter asked that he be relieved of the goods by the dyer and that the dyer pay him for the gray goods cost plus dyeing, plus an allowance of \$850 made on defective dresses, or a total of \$10,000.

The dyer claimed that the only complaints he had received were that the goods had a self-moire condition and some bruise marks. He stated he had been willing to stand back of the merchandise as to bruise marks, but he definitely disclaimed responsibility for the self-moire condition. The dyer asked for payment of \$1,100, the balance due against the dye charges.

The arbitrators examined the merchandise and decided that the dyer was responsible for the condition of the goods. They awarded the converter an allowance of \$4,000, the converter to keep the merchandise. The dye charges of \$1,100 were deducted from the allowance, which left a balance of \$2,900 which the dyer was to pay the converter.

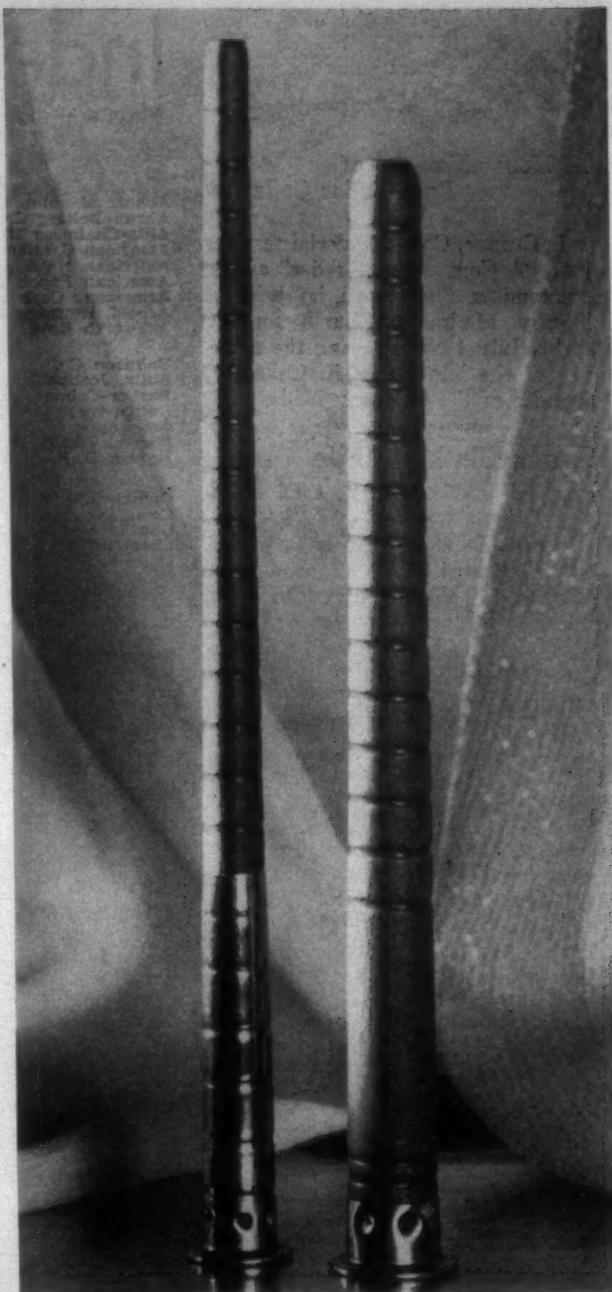
New Raw Cotton Treatment Described

Engineering and chemistry have combined to produce a remarkable new textile process which, it is hoped, will go a long way toward helping the British cotton textile industry to recover lost ground in the world's market, states the Manchester, Eng., correspondent of the *Financial Times* of London.

Briefly, the discovery is a method of treating raw cotton in the fiber before spinning, producing in the spun yarn an attractive luster-like, almost translucent effect.

Raw cotton treated by the new method is said to be actually increased in strength, while the finished fabric is softer to the touch, even the coarsest material losing its harshness after being treated, and is a nearer approach to the fine silky softness of spun silk than any other cotton material.

The process adds a few pence per pound to the cost of the finished yarn, but the added cost for the result obtained is comparatively trifling.



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Their impregnated, hardened construction and smooth surface offer high resistance to roughening (from wear) and to warping (from exposure to conditioning). Important reductions in waste, loom stops and weaving defects and extra long service naturally result. . . . In some cases these quills also permit a larger shuttle supply. . . . Samples and prices on request. . . . Also ask us about A.P.T. impregnated and hardened tapered tubes.

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To Honor Memory of Late Fuller Callaway

LaGrange, Ga.—Memorial services with "A Community Builder" as the outstanding theme will be held at Trinity Methodist Church Sunday night, July 12th, honoring the memory of the late Fuller E. Callaway, founder of the Callaway Mills.

Leaksville Mills File Processing Tax Suit

Leaksville Woolen Mills have filed suit in United States Court against Charles H. Robertson, collector of internal revenue, to recover \$87,979.95 alleged to have been paid the collector in the form of processing taxes and tax on floor stock at the time the processing tax measure became effective.

Two Georgia Mills Protest Rail Rates

Washington.—Two Georgia textile mills asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to find that the Alabama Central Railroad and seventeen other carriers had charged too high rates on coal in carloads from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama points.

The mills asked the ICC to rule the Interstate Commerce act had been violated and awarded them reparations. They were the Mandeville Mills of Carrollton, and Crystal Springs Bleachery of Chickamauga.

Raises Mercerized Yarn Lists

Philadelphia.—Effective this week prices of mercerized yarns were advanced 1½c to 3c by Standard Coosa-Thatcher Company. The new list brings 60s two-ply to 68c, up 2c compared with the 66c level of the June 23rd price range of this processor. Present quotations on two-ply ungassed are: 40s at 54c, 50s at 61c, 70s at 80c, 80s at 93c, 90s at \$1.11, 100s at \$1.26 and 120s at \$1.72.

There was heavy buying of mercerized previous to the 66c level for 60s three weeks ago, but there has been little new poundage booked at this price. Processors report that specifications on the large poundage on their books is coming through at very lively rates and these firms are

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now operating more actively than for many months.

Appeal Condemnation

Macon, Ga.—Dissatisfied with an allowance of \$1,274 for the acreage, the Bibb Manufacturing Company on July 11th filed an appeal from the award of appraisers in the condemnation proceedings filed against twenty-four acres of its East Macon property

by the United States Government for incorporation in Ocmulgee National Park. Contending that six acres of the disputed plot is valuable to the Bibb Corporation as a prospective manufacturing or warehouse site, company representatives obtained the consent of Federal Judge B. S. Deaver to have the assessment determined before a jury here during the November term of court. Meanwhile this step is expected to delay work on the park project for some time.

Classified Department

WANTED—One Overseer of Weaving with experience on 4 x 1 Box, Dobby and Cam Looms, K Dobby Looms and Plain Two Harness Looms. Prefer man with experience, not over 35 years of age. "Experience," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weave Room, cam or plain looms; 25 years' experience in weave room. 37 years old, married and sober; excellent references. Now employed as overseer but desire change of location. Address "Weave Room," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding. 24 years' experience in card room. On present job 15 years. Can furnish A-1 references from former employers. Strictly sober. I. C. S. graduate. Age 40. Can go to work immediately. Address "G. W. H." care Textile Bulletin.

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2—H. & B. Wet Tape Drive Twisters, 3" ga., 2" R., 240 spdis. ea.
40—S-L Dry Tape Drive Twisters, 4 1/2" ga., 3 1/2" R., 152 spdis. ea.
44—S-L Dry Tape Drive Twisters, 7" ga., 5 1/2" R., 100 spdis. ea.
2—Foster 100 Spdl. No. 12 Cone or Tube Winders (late model).
60—Universal No. 50 Tube Winders.
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HOUGHTON WOOL CO.
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"Concrete" Cotton Patch

LaGrange, Ga.—L. E. Floyd looks proudly to his concrete cotton patch as the possible forerunner of a new era in Southern farming.

Thirty splendid stalks are growing up through small holes broken in a concrete loading platform at a warehouse operated by Floyd.

The plants, of several varieties, are about twice as large as stalks on nearby farms and bear from twice to four times as many bolls. Unlike nearly all the growth in this section, they are not withered or browned by extensive drought although not artificially watered.

The experiment started by accident four years ago. Seeds from stored cotton dropped through cracks in the concrete. The plants flourish-

ed and matured without attention.

Since then Floyd has planted his strange patch each year. He puts the seeds in the ground, covers them with fertilizer and gives them no further attention.

Carefully kept records show that each season his cotton has excelled all other in this vicinity. This year the contrast has been more marked because of the drought.

Floyd's theory as to his success is two-fold. First, he explains, the concrete keeps the sun from drying out the ground. Secondly, he argues that the chopping necessary to thin growing plants and keep down weeds destroys tiny feeder roots. Weeds also drain nutrition.

Floyd figures it possible that some day whole fields will be covered with protective material — probably not



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(Indian Gum)

TRAGACANTH

VEGETABLE GUM
(Locust Bean Gum)

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concrete because of its cost—through which the cotton rows will rise. He believes the expense of such a covering might be more than offset by the reduction in cultivation costs.

As proof of the practical worth of his idea he points out Hawaiian pineapple growers use a fibrous sheeting on their fields.

Cotton specialists of the State Department of Agriculture are following his experiment.

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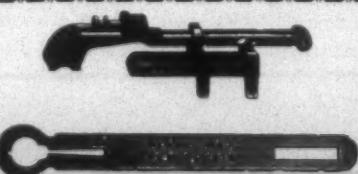
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The volume of business done in cotton goods last week was not as large as the preceding week, although a very good business was done. Buyers were reluctant to follow the advances brought about by the higher prices for cotton and the average order was smaller than has been the case in two weeks. In gray goods, prices advanced an average of a quarter cent a yard and some constructions were higher than the average. It was estimated that sales of print cloths were about equal to production for the week.

Sheeting business was moderately large at the higher prices. There were also sharp advances on heavy goods due to the advance in raw cotton prices.

The demand for fine gray goods was somewhat improved and prices were firmly held. A fair business was done in fancy fabrics.

In the finished goods divisions, there were general advances in prices, discounts being shortened on sheets, pillow cases and sheeting. The colored fabrics, including denims, chambrays and covert cloths were from a quarter to a half cent higher.

The prices of towels were 3 to 10 per cent up and sales were very good, many mills taking orders for deliveries to begin in October.

In the carded broadcloth section there were good sales of 80x60s at 6½c and 80x56s at 6¾c. The 90x60s were offered in some sources at 7½c, and held elsewhere at 7½c. On 100x60s, good sales were made at 8c, and some houses withdrew. The 112x60s were sold tightly through mid-August, deliveries later than that offered 9½c at the close. They were none too freely offered for the late shipments because of the wide belief that further advances are likely.

The fine goods markets also advanced and several good sales were made at higher prices. The first heavy cotton advance had served merely to stabilize the advances which had been made late last week. The market was fairly active and produced new advances ranging from ¼c to ¾c on the combed lawns, and it was reported sales were made at the new levels.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—In view of the higher prices for cotton and the difficulty being experienced by many spinners in getting cotton of the desired grade and staple, the yarn situation has remained very firm. Many spinners are convinced that a real shortage of cotton will soon develop.

Sales for the week were somewhat less active, but continued fairly large and the position of the spinners was rated much stronger than it has been in many weeks. Buyers continued efforts to buy under the market, but the average spinner would not consider such bids, and are expecting a further upward move in prices.

A marked improvement in the sales yarn market is very gratifying to suppliers who are mostly of the opinion that if prices are advanced conservatively a continued enlargement of volume will be seen during July and running into August. Deliveries are being made at a good rate and there are no signs of overproduction. The better prices now being paid for yarns does not fully cover the rise in cotton and while a short time back spinners had to watch cotton advancing at a time when conditions precluded any advancing of prices, they are at this time so favorably placed that conditions in the cotton market for some time to come will be the important factor in determining the selling bases on carded and combed yarns. Some spinners of good quality yarn are under the impression that not before the end of September will the supply of staple cotton become easier.

Most of the activity in cotton yarns last month, which was the largest this year by a wide margin, was for July-August shipments and merchants and spinners here are looking for a good July, covering deliveries to begin in September. Prices are firm after their substantial June advance, and this will accelerate trading this month, according to sellers, who say many manufacturers are buying ahead of actual needs.

Trading during the last week while at a fair to good rate was not up to the active period of the first half of June. From then on interest, while widely distributed, has been diminishing. Most manufacturers, having placed some business, are acting a little more cautiously. If prices hold or strengthen, sellers look for many who bought for this and next month to cover shortly for fall shipments.

Southern Single Skeins		24s	28	—
8s	23	26s	29	—
10s	23 1/2	30s	30	30 1/2
12s	23 1/2	40s	37 1/2	—
14s	24	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
20s	25	8s	23 1/2	—
26s	29	10s	24	—
30s	29 1/2	12s	24 1/2	—
36s	35 1/2	16s	25 1/2	—
40s	36 1/2	20s	26	—
Southern Single Warps		Carpet Yarns		
10s	23	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	—	
12s	23 1/2	and 4-ply	20 1/2-21	
14s	24	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	—	
16s	24 1/2	and 4-ply	26	
20s	25	White carpets, 8s, 3	—	
26s	29	and 4-ply	22 1/2	
30s	29 1/2-30	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
40s	36 1/2	8s, 1-ply	20	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	20 1/2	
8s	23 1/2	12s, 2-ply	22	
10s	24	16s, 2-ply	24	
12s	24 1/2	30s, 2-ply	29	
16s	25 1/2	Southern Frame Cones		
20s	26	8s	23	
24s	26 1/2	10s	23	
26s	28	12s	23 1/2	
30s	29	14s	24	
36s	30-30 1/2	16s	24 1/2	
40s	35	18s	25	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		20s	25 1/2	
8s	23 1/2	22s	26	
10s	24	24s	27 1/2	
12s	24 1/2	26s	28 1/2	
14s	25	28s	29 1/2	
16s	25 1/2	30s	30	
20s	26-26 1/2	40s	36 1/2	

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Appreciates your business and solicits the continuance of same through the following authorized dealers:

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SOUTHERN BELTING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG & VANN, Birmingham, Ala.

JAMES SUPPLY CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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2. Worn or Broken Machines

Are often discarded when they can be repaired and made equally as good as new. The broken or worn part can be taken off and replaced. The complete machine can be rebuilt or overhauled. Our skilled mechanics can get renewed service out of your machinery for you.

3. Do Not Discard Broken Parts

Steel rolls can be renecked, stoned and honed for half the cost of new ones. Old spindles can be re-pointed, straightened and rehardened. Flyers, picker lap pins and cylinder heads can be repaired at a considerable saving.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offers You the Lowest Rates and the Largest
Circulation in the SOUTH

Monthly Cotton Goods Market Review

(Continued from Page 5)

ting too high and may endanger consumption. Merchants handling gray goods do not put a great deal of stock in these claims, although it is admitted that in the long run more cotton goods are sold when prices are low than when they are high.

COLORED COTTONS

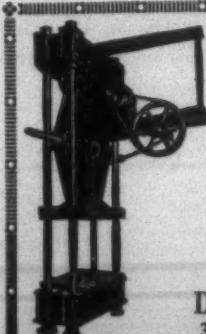
Colored cotton fabrics are strong. With virtually all other types already advanced, denims appear destined for an upward movement which may come any day now. Opportunities to shade quotations disappeared some weeks ago, and the quotations are likely to be lifted shortly. Overall manufacturers are preparing to advance their prices, and as word of this gets around, more jobbers and retailers have been increasing their commitments.

Domestics are very strong. Openings this week of bedspread lines in new and improved styles brought a considerable amount of business on which specifications will come through later. Producers of cotton and part-wool blankets know now that their opening prices were too low. They are now well sold up and are finding it difficult to meet contract deliveries. The late fall deliveries probably will be sold on a higher basis. Wool blanket mills are committed well into September, and by the time they are in a position to take on additional business, they expect to be able to get higher prices, since by that time distributors will be in the thick of their season.

Sales of cotton towels have run somewhat better than had been expected, and there is talk of higher prices in the offing. While nothing in the way of advances has materialized, the talk has served as a warning to those buyers who had hoped for concessions, and they are now covering actively. Jobbers have taken on large quantities of staple towels, including a fairly high percentage of colored borders.

Unbranded sheetings have been sold well, and although discounts have frequently been shortened, further shortening is likely. Discounts on branded sheets, currently listed at 25 per cent, are shortly to be further shortened to the 20 per cent basis. Mills in this division have found it very difficult to keep up on scheduled deliveries and in not a few cases are seriously behind.

Cotton laces have had a very good season, one large producer having booked 60 per cent more business than last year. Mills making lace dress goods to wholesale around 60 to 65 cents a yard look for another active season, and already have booked some advance orders.



BALING PRESS

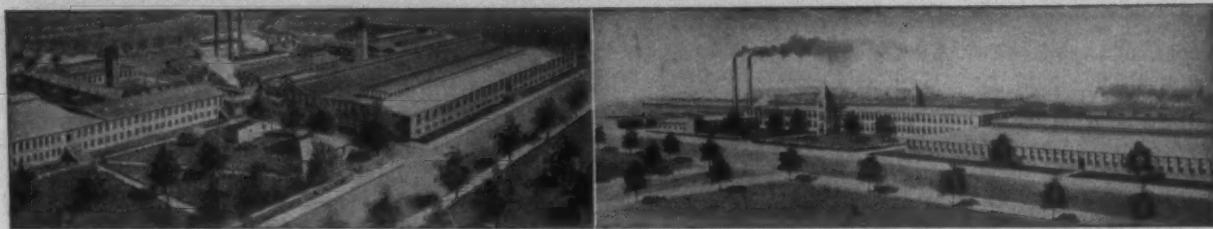
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Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING CO., WEST POINT, GA.

THE MAIN OFFICE IS IN GEORGIA, BUT THE BIG MANUFACTURING PLANTS ARE ALL ACROSS THE LINE IN ALABAMA.

This company was organized nearly 70 years ago, when Messrs. L. and W. C. Lanier acquired controlling interest of Langdale and Riverdale Mills, and started the great work which their descendants now carry on.

These two mills were successful from the beginning, and a glorious opportunity "to do good and prosper" became the main spring of action, and the Lord blessed and directed the work where now thousands live and work in ideal surroundings, and their children have every worth while advantage.

West Point Manufacturing Company is among the largest in the United States. The general office handles an immense business, requiring 40 or more employees.

THE EXECUTIVES

Mr. George H. Lanier is president; Mr. Joe L. Lanier is assistant to the president; Mr. Frank Williams, agent; Mr. H. H. Green, cotton buyer; Mr. J. H. Horsely, purchasing agent; Mr. R. S. Heard, cashier; Mr. J. T. Barker, manager converting department; Mr. G. N. Davidson, traffic manager; Mr. W. H. Huff, sales agent, West Point Utilization Company.

OVER 5,000 PEOPLE EMPLOYED

These mills have 202,000 spindles, 4,800 looms, use 125,000 bales of cotton annually, and give employment to over 5,000 people.

The products are ducks, drills, twills, sheeting, sateens, tire fabrics, filter cloth, duveteens, suèdes, suitings, stripes, checks, towels, toweling, etc. West Point, Martex and Fairfax brands are recognized the world over.

Executive ability and courtesy go hand in hand in this office, and the writer has never breathed a more congenial atmosphere. R. H. Heard, cashier, has always been a marvel to me. He calls up the superintendents, says "hocus pocus," and I get marvelous co-operation, and more subscribers in two or three days than I get in weeks in some places. Three hundred and seventy-four subscribers this time, down the Chattahoochee Valley.

Lanett, Ala.—Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, and Lanett Mill

If it wasn't for the State line marker, one couldn't tell where West Point ends and Lanett, Ala., begins. The first plant is the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, which has grown from a small beginning 40 years ago, to amazing proportions. It has just recently been enlarged and a handsome new office built.

This plant employs around 800 operatives, most of them highly skilled in this line of work. More than 2,000,000 gallons of water are used daily in this industry. Besides bleaching and dyeing, printing, napping, waterproofing, sanforizing, etc., are among the processes.

The office is a humming hive of industry, with happiness, friendliness and hearty good will beaming in every countenance.

Messrs. John A. Simmons and A. O. Benton are the general manager and superintendent.

LANETT MILL

One begins to see here the result of the vision which inspired the Laniers to build on a "solid foundation" that successfully withstands the storms of adversity and the foes of Progress.

Modern homes; paved streets, thousands of shade trees; recreation parks and playgrounds; community libraries; athletic buildings; lovely churches; commodious school buildings; classes in textiles; Boy and Girl Scout organizations; basketball courts; baseball parks, and grandstands; club rooms and camp grounds; fraternity orders; kindergartens; beauty parlors and theaters. In fact, everything that heart can wish can be found in every mill village of the West Point Manufacturing Company.

Mr. R. W. Jennings, who has been here 36 years, has been the beloved superintendent for 16 years. His son, R. J. Jennings, is assistant superintendent, and there are numerous overseers and assistant overseers who are loyal to their hearts' core.

Mr. C. S. Kirby, office manager, is another gentleman who knows how to get things done, and is just as proud

of our big list of Lanett subscribers as I am.

There are more people in the mills down the Chattahoochee Valley who have service records up to 45 and 50 years than any place I've ever known. West Point Manufacturing Company gives them a fair deal.

When people have served faithfully in any of these mills, and get too old to work, they are not turned out like the "old gray mule" to die, but get a generous pension and remain in their homes unmolested.

Lanett Mill was built in 1893—43 years ago, and there are people here who have been here the entire time, and will be here as long as they live.

Shawmut, Ala.—Shawmut Mill

Shawmut Mill was built in 1908—28 years ago. The first time this pen pusher visited here, Mr. O. G. Murphy, grand old gentleman, was the superintendent. He passed on to his reward several years ago. Now, Mr. John B. Jones occupies the superintendent's office, presiding with efficiency as an executive, an emanating the hearty good will that is so noticeable in all these mills. Mr. Frank Pate is assistant superintendent; Mr. L. L. Scales, office manager, is another live wire.

Heavy cotton duck is made here, the "Oceanic Brand" being a famous production. Shawmut furnished duck fabric used by Admiral Byrd in his first Antarctic adventure, and donated duck for sails in the restoration of the historic "Old Ironsides."

KEY MEN

Mr. J. M. Glass is overseer carding; Mr. J. W. Lanier, in spinning; Mr. H. H. Lane, in twisting; Mr. C. J. Strother, in warping and beaming; Mr. W. L. Underwood, in weaving; Mr. J. T. Hollis, cloth room; Mr. J. R. Edwards, master mechanic; Mr. R. L. Reardon, laboratory; Mr. G. F. Kemp, electrician; Mr. G. C. Waggon, outside.

Visited my good friends, Mr. and Mrs. John McKinney, who live in one of the pretty village homes, but will soon build one of their own in a new division just beyond Shawmut. Called on Mrs. McKinney's mother, Mrs. Slaughter, who lives with her son, Charlie, and wife, and on Roy McKinney and wife, a fine young couple. Roy is the only son of "John" and "Linnie." Little Miss Margaret McKinney, age 9, has one of the cleanest and most perfect report cards a school ever issued.

THE LABORATORY AND LIBRARIES

One of the finest and best equipped laboratories in the South is located at Shawmut, and serves all the mills in the West Point group. There are textile classes that are broad in scope and character, and that's one big reason that men in these mills are more than "just average" in their knowledge of yarn and cloth.

There are two libraries—one in the High School building and a "Public Library," containing around three thousand books, which cover many subjects—History, Biographies, Travel, Encyclopedias, Textile Helps, References, and the best in fiction. A big reason why people are so well educated in the mills of the West Point Manufacturing Company. Every mill community has every possible educational advantage.

Langdale, Ala.—Langdale Mill

This is one of the oldest in the group (one of the first two) and if Eden was prettier than this, Adam and Eve must have been desperate when they were driven out. This is the most attractive place in the Chattahoochee Valley. A stream of crystal water runs through the center of it, with artistic bridges arched across it.

Right on the highway, to the left, is the lovely Memorial Park, in the center of which is a magnificent marble seat with a beautiful fountain throwing a constant mist of crystal water which catches rainbow hues. This is the memorial to Mr. Lafayette Lanier II, was given by the operatives, and presented to the Laniers by Judson Reeves, a loom fixer, who was one of the leaders in the memorial idea. He has lived in the same house 45 years. There are lots of others who have been here all their lives, many of them descendants from Southern aristocracy. No moving here.



JUDSON REEVES

Loom Fixer

An ardent fisherman

"Aunt Frankie Thomas," a gracious woman, 66 years old, has worked here 47 years and has lived in the same house 41 years. She works every day and positively refuses to resign on a pension. Is a good worker, too, says Superintendent E. R. Lehman; but he thinks she has worked long enough. "Aunt Frankie" wants to make it 50 years.

Pat McGarvin, warp hauler, has a 52-year record and still going strong!

To the right of the highway, a magnificent brick building, Lafayette Lanier School attracts admiring attention. From the ashes of the old wooden building which burned down in early 1935, this lovely modern structure has arisen at a cost of around \$90,000. There are 22 teachers who train 500 "young ideas" how "to shoot." Home economics, music, art, expression, vocational training, and night classes in trade extension are among advantages offered students—not only here but at every one of these mills.

Sears Hall, a memorial to Mr. Horace Sears, who was treasurer of West Point Manufacturing Company for so many years, is another magnificent structure where basketball and other sports are enjoyed. Playgrounds and tennis courts are provided; football, basketball and baseball have live clubs.

BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS

On top of a high eminence from which one gets a glorious view, a Boy Scout building is being erected. No,

it is NOT "a hut." It is a large, grand an imposing building, made of natural, "nigger head" or black iron rock, hand hewn timbers—windows, etc., and finished in old-time pioneer style. Nothing could be more beautiful than this, and it is so large and roomy—with toilets, lavatories, lockers, tables and chairs in conformity with the wood-work.

On top of the hill on the other side of the road and stream is the home of the Girl Scouts, which is also very attractive in old pioneer style.

The nicest churches, kindergarten, outside swimming pool, beautiful gardens and flower yards and everything



KEY MEN OF LANGDALE MILL AND THEIR RECORDS

Back Row, Left to Right—W. D. Vinson, Master Mechanic, 37 years; W. H. Parkman, Village, 18; J. E. Caldwell, Overseer of Cloth Room, 28; T. B. Bell, Constable and Outside, 33; W. H. Enloe, Production and Orders, 28.

Front Row, Left to Right—J. T. Nichols, Cashier, 19 years; E. R. Lehman, Superintendent, 16; L. F. Beldsoe, Overseer of Slashing, Spooling and Twisting, 36; B. M. Jennings, Overseer of Carding, 45; P. M. Lane, Overseer of Spinning, 42; J. M. Longley, Assistant Superintendent, 14; W. J. Calhoun, Overseer of Weaving, 52.

The combined years of service for these 12 men totals 368 years—and all except three have been at Langdale Mill the entire time.

that makes for ideal living, is here at Langdale; and the people realize it to the fullest extent. Anyone who would dare try to inject poisonous influences here would be flirting with the doctor, if not the undertaker.

Had the honor of lunching in the lovely and hospitable home of Superintendent Lehman, where a wedding had just taken place—Mrs. Lehman's sister, Miss Martha Lee, and Mr. Scott Avery—cost accountant for West Point Mfg. Co. They were in New York and Boston on their honeymoon.

Fairfax, Ala.—Fairfax Mill

Once a young man said to his girl, "I love you." She, wishing to impress him that she was no ignoramus, answered, "ditto." The young man did not understand, and the next day when in the garden with his father, asked him: "Father, what does 'ditto' mean?"

The father pointed to a cabbage. "See that cabbage? Well, the one next to it is 'ditto.'"

"Well, drat it—then, my girl called me a cabbage head!" said the boy.

So, we can enumerate all the goods things as reported in the other mills and say "*Fairfax, ditto,*" and cover the subject pretty well.

Fairfax is "The Towel City," where the famous Martex, West Point and Fairtax towels are made. They are used by the most exclusive people and the finest hotels. Fairfax is the youngest mill—built in 1914.

Mr. Joe L. Jennings (son of the Lanett superintendent) is superintendent and Mr. Lee Tillery, assistant superintendent. Mr. R. J. Kirkpatrick is superintendent of the waste, or "West Point Utilization Plant."

Riverview, Ala.—Riverdale Mill

This is the oldest mill and village in the Valley. The Chattahoochee River runs close to it. It was in 1856 that a "Cotton Factory" was started here by a Mr. Huguley, and from that beginning Riverdale Mill has developed.

Mr. T. J. Coggins came here as a small boy 61 years ago, and worked his way up to superintendent, an office which he has filled efficiently and creditably since 1907. All the overseers were either born here, or have been here since childhood.

Mr. R. R. Beldsoe, office manager, has served 30 years; Mr. B. B. McGinty, assistant to Mr. Beldsoe, has a service record of 36 years; there are plenty people here who have lived here all their lives.

The homes here are modern in every respect; there's a pretty kindergarten, a \$40,000 school building and a new \$18,000 gymnasium and Community Hall. There's a good library, three splendid churches, mercantile establishments, etc.

State College Textile School Places All Its 1936 Graduates

The Textile School of North Carolina State College this year graduated the largest class in its history and every graduate has been placed in a textile position. A large percentage of these young men have been located in North Carolina, which would seem to indicate that the textile industry offers North Carolina boys an opportunity to secure employment in their own native State.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, stated recently that he had been unable to supply all the requests for graduates which came to him. He said that in his opinion, the scientific improvements of recent years in textile machinery, processes of manufacturing, and methods of distribution, made the textile industry a more fertile field than ever before for college trained men. Today State College Textile graduates are filling responsible positions in every phase of this great industry and the demand for graduates of this institution is steadily increasing.

For two consecutive years the Textile School of North Carolina State College has enrolled more full time day students than any other textile school in America.

Some idea of the wide reputation of this school can be gained by observing that during the past year the homes of its students ranged from Canada to Mexico and to other foreign countries.

July 16, 1936

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 John-
ston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Balti-
more, Md.; Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala.; Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O.; First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurley, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla.; 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla.; 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C.; Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Dredery St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 203 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richard Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRactories CO., Hartsville, S. C. **CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CHICAGO MILL & LUMBER CO., 614 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Staff, E. J. Mueller, C. P. Semmlow. Executive Offices, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Plants at: Plymouth, N. C.; Helena, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; Chicago, Ill.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouse, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Jr., P. O. Box 127, Charlotte, N. C.; T. LeRoy Smith, Box 664, Tel. 2-3321, Charlotte, N. C. Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Byrd Miller, Grady Gilbert, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; C. Lee Gilbert, 130 High Point Rd., Box 481, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive N.E., Tel. Hem, 7055, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse Co., Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., T. Holt Haywood, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. C. Carty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr.; Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Coverings Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; Jess Caldwell, East Radford, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DUNKEL CO., PAUL A., 82 Wall St., New York City.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Dyestuff Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1019 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr.; S. P. Hutchinson, Jr., Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; Reps., J. W. Lassiter, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Law Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; J. C. Borden, Greensboro, N. C.; H. C. Moshell, Charleston, S. C.; G. P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; F. W. Reagan, Asheville, N. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; E. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.; Wm. J. Moore, Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Hamner, Gastonia, N. C.

GILMER CO., L. H., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Factory Rep., William W. Conrad, Greenwood, S. C. Sou. Mill Supply Distributors: Alabama—Owens-Richards Co., Inc., Birmingham;

Southern Bearing & Parts Co., Birmingham; Selma Foundry & Machine Co., Selma, Florida—Llewellyn Machinery Corp., Miami; Harry P. Lee, Inc., Orlando; Johnston Engineering Corp., St. Petersburg; Southern Pump & Supply Co., Tampa, Georgia—Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta; Corbin Supply Co., Macon; Mill & Ship Supply Co., Savannah (formerly John D. Robinson Co., Mississippi)—Soule Steam Feed Works, Meridian, North Carolina—McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, South Carolina—Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, Tennessee—Rogers-Bailey Hardware Co., Chattanooga; Browning Belting Co., Knoxville; J. E. Dilworth Co., Memphis; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Virginia—Todd Co., Inc., Norfolk; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond; Johnston Electric Co., Staunton, West Virginia—Central Electric Repair Co., Fairmont.

GOODRICH CO., B. F., 4th and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Dist. Office, 376 Neilson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., The Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pyle, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

GRATON & KNIGHT CO., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Gratton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlgren, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Gratton & Knight Co., 118 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Jr., 2300 Forrest Ave., Apt. 3, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Gratton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; McGowin-Lyon Hdws. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Blvd., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdws. Co., New Orleans, La.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

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Cotton Foundation is Proposed for Research Work

Memphis, Tenn.—A move to enlist Southern farmers and business men in establishment of a cotton research foundation gained momentum here with predictions that the South is on the threshold of a new economic era.

Declaring that cotton "is a failure and dying crop" that can be saved only by finding new uses to increase consumption, sponsors of the move said Memphis business men had pledged \$5,000 as a starting fund.

Support of the Memphis cotton and merchants exchanges was pledged as well as individual support of business and professional men.

"Unless cotton consumption is increased," David Cohn, Mississippi author, told a meeting of Memphians, "the only alternative is governmental support, which means restriction of acreage and ultimately, regimentation."

"Cotton consumption can be increased only by research which will widen the market for cotton in the United States and world markets."

It was proposed to finance the foundation by a voluntary tax of 5 cents per bale on cotton and 5 cents per ton on seed to be shared by planters and handlers.

This would produce an estimated \$750,000 annually, which eventually would make the foundation self-supporting. The organization would be non-political and non-profit making.

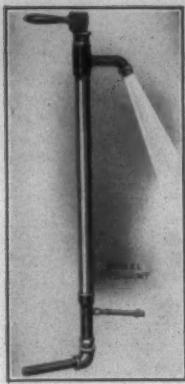
Charles G. Henry, general manager of the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association, said farmers realized the necessity for a greater market and he was sure they would willingly co-operate.

Oscar Johnston, of Scot, Miss., head of the government cotton pool and large planter, promised his personal support.

A vigorous campaign will be carried out to enlist the aid of Southern cotton exchanges, merchants, growers and shippers.

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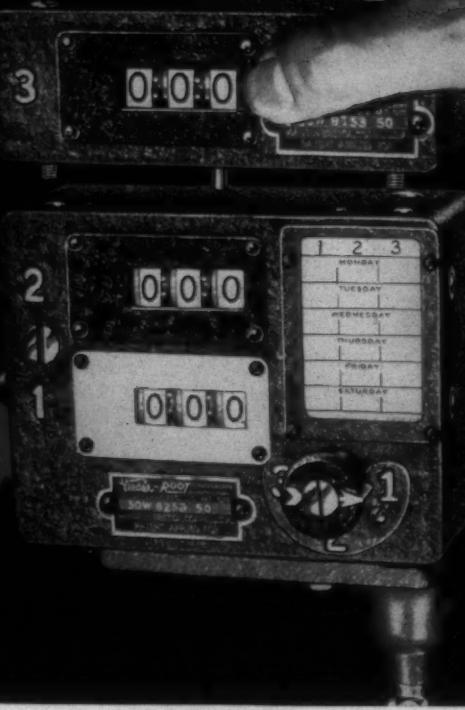
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